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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

McClure-Gray Case.

DRAWING OF COMMITTEE.

Monongahela Gas Company.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1872.

SENATE.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Mr. BILLINGFELT submitted the report of Mr. Birkinbine, appointed to examine the Harrisburg water works, which confirms the dispatch to the Pittsburgh papers last night.

M'CLURE-GRAY BILL APPROVED

A message from the Governor was received approving the M'Clure-Gray bill passed by both houses yesterday. On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, half past eleven was fixed as the hour for

DRAWING THE COMMITTEE.

At the hour the roll was called and the absentees, Messrs. Findley and Knight, Democrats, noted. The Senate then proceeded to elect six members of the committee, each Senator voting for three. Gray, the sitting member, not voting, the six highest to be declared members of the committee. All the Republicans voted for Messrs. White, Mumma and Fitch, and all the Democrats for Messrs. Dill, Buckalew and Davis, of Berks, except the candidates, who exchanged votes for the opposite side.

Messrs. White, Mumma and Fitch, Republicans, had fifteen votes, and Messrs. Buckalew, Dill and Davis, Democrats, had fourteen, and these six were declared elected.

The speaker then appointed Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace as tellers of ballots, and ordered the names of all the Senators, except the six elected, the sitting member and the Speaker, to be placed in a box.

Louis W. Hall, counsel for McClure, objected to Delamater's name being placed in the box, because he was paired with Knight, Democrat, absent.

Mr. DELAMATER disclaimed that he was now paired, having terminated his pair. Besides, this was no partisan question.

The Speaker ordered Mr. Delamater's name to be put in. Thirteen names were then drawn, as follows: Dechert, Democrat; Wallace, Democrat; Brodhead, Democrat; McSherry, Democrat; Weakley, Republican; Crawford, Democrat; Anderson, Republican; Billingfelt, Republican; Humphreys, Republican; Strang, Republican; Allen, Republican; Nagle, Democrat; and Randall, Democrat.

The parties in the case then retired to the ante room, striking alternating until only the name of Brodhead, Democrat, remained, and he was declared the seventh member of the committee, which consists of three Republicans to four Democrats.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RANDALL, a joint resolution of inquiry into the quantity of land held by the Honey Brook Coal Company.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh; also incorporating the Western Railroad and Mining Company; also a supplement authorizing the Central School Board of Pittsburgh to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

TO MARRIED WOMEN.

The bill authorizing married women to purchase sewing machines was passed.

ADJOURNED.

The joint resolution from the House adjourning the Legislature over from to-day till next Wednesday morning was concurred in.

Adjourned till Wednesday morning.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

All western bills telegraphed yesterday as passed on their first reading were passed finally to-day.

REPORTED NEGATIVELY.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Washington monument was reported negatively.

The bill incorporating Wilkinsville and contiguous boroughs was reported negatively.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

The general local option bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEWITT called up the annual appropriation bill. This bill embraces the following principal items:

Governor	$ 5,000
Secretary of Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth	2,250
Auditor General	3,000
Surveyor General	2,500
Attorney General	3,500
Adjutant General	2,500
State Treasurer	5,000
Sup't. of Common Schools	2,500
State Librarian	1,200
Assistant	900
Sup't. of Public Printing	1,600
Governor's Private Secretary	2,000
Governor's Office	29,000
Secretary of Commonwealth's Office	14,000
Auditor General's Office	19,475
Land Office	22,450
Attorney General's Office	3,200
Treasurer's Office	8,800
Adjutant General's Office	14,200
Pensions	75,000
Common School Department	12,800
Support of Common Schools	700,000
Supreme Court Judges	35,000
Philadelphia Judges	45 000
Allegheny Judges	25,000
Other Judges	130,000
Associate Judges	50,000
Public interest	1,700,000
Printing	50,000
Legislation	200,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution	83,000
Western Insane Hospital	25,000
Harrisburg Insane Asylum	20,000
Pennsylvania Training School	23,000
Eastern House of Refuge	37,500
Western House of Refuge	43,800
Chaplain of each House	300
Harrisburgh Fire Companies	700
Eastern Penitentiary	33,000
Western Penitentiary	34,000
Northern Insane Hospital	238,000
Board of Public Charities	6,200
Library Books	6,400
Public Grounds	13,000
Soldiers Orphans	480,000
Northern Home	10,000
Union School, Philadelphia	2,000
Phila. Orthopaedic Hospital	5,000
Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburgh	5,000
Educational Home at Philadelphia	10,000
Southwestern Normal School	10,000
Lincoln University, Chester Co.	5,000
Church Home, Philadelphia	10,000
Colored Home, Philadelphia	1,000
Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women	2,000
Industrial Home for Girls	1,000
Western Institute for Deaf and Dumb	10,000
Home for Little Wanderers	5,000
Bloomsburg Normal School	10,000
Interest on Chambersburg war certificates	18,000
Harrisburg Home for the Friendless	5,000

This bill was passed in Committee of the Whole on its second and third readings without material amendment, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Adjourned till next Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis & St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 21.—The annual meeting of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of a new Board of Directors was held in this city to-day, and resulted in the choice of the following named persons: Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; J. N. McCullough and Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburgh; Oliver Townsend and H. B. Hubbard, of Cleveland, and E. W. Woodward, of Indianapolis. The Board subsequently organized by electing E. W. Woodward as President and E. King as Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

Quarantine Investigation

Tammany Reorganizing—Personal Items—Legislative Investigation—Insurance Affairs—Greeley's Definition of Conventions.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The charges against Judge Cardoza, which the Legislative Committee were investigating yesterday, related to alleged violations of the law affecting *habeas corpus* in a case wherein Cardoza sent a child taken from a house of prostitution to a Catholic reformatory institution, and refused a hearing to the representative of the claimant therefor. The court officials were summoned to testify as to the papers on file. A number of Wall street brokers are called upon to give evidence as to the gold suits. Cardoza and Barnard have had counsel to represent them.

GREELEY'S DEFINITION OF CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Greeley, in to-morrow's *Tribune*, says: "National conventions or caucuses are simply voluntary assemblages of the people. They have no legal or binding authority, and pretend to none. If you choose to subscribe to the platform and vote for the candidates, or any one of them, you may. If you prefer to support the candidates and spurn the platform, or to approve generally the principles avowed and not vote for the candidates, that course is open to you. The nominating convention at best puts up a guide-board whose directions you are at perfect liberty to consult or ignore, heed or disregard." He concludes by telling the people to "hear and heed all the proper suggestions of the candidates, and then vote exactly as your own unfettered judgment may dictate."

PERSONAL.

Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the Bureau of Immigration, but continues to lend it his aid and co-operation.

The *Times* says: Chairmaker Ingersoll was in the city yesterday, looking after the suits against him.

O. L. Stewart, a Republican, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney in place of young Tweed.

Oratrix Woodhull held forth at the Academy of Music last night, saying that Christ was a Communist. The rest of her harangue was of the usual order.

Foster, the car hook murderer, was sentenced to be hanged March 22d. The prisoner's counsel will bring the case before the Court of Appeals.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings have been commenced to throw into involuntary bankruptcy all the insurance companies in this district which are unable to meet their Chicago losses.

A petition was filed in the United States Court against the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, on which Judge Blatchford issued an order, returnable March 2, to show cause to the contrary.

The companies to be proceeded against are all amenable to adjudication under the bankruptcy act, and it is felt that such adjudications will best tend to insure an equitable distribution of assets.

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

In the Quarantine investigation to-day, testimony of experts was given to the effect that the Health Officer's fees amounted to $30,000 per annum, and that the position ought to be a regular salaried one; that the Quarantine duties can be performed with less men and at smaller expense now, and that the period of Quarantine can safely be reduced two months.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, last evening, a draft of a Code for adoption by the Legislature was reported. Among the changes proposed is the abolition of the Marine and District Courts, and establish in their stead a Municipal Court. A resolution was offered to have Judge McCunn's course investigated, but it was not entertained.

FIRE.

D. C. Beggs' oil manufactory, in Cedar street, was burned this morning. The flames also spread to the buildings occupied by the Stuttering Manufacturing Company, and by Messrs. Downer and St. John. The loss is sixty thousand dollars.

DECREE RENDERED.

A decree was rendered in the United States Court in favor of the bark Rhea, sunk in a collision with the steamer Hansa, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the damages. The amount claimed is $150,000.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade to-day endorsed a petition to the Senate of the United States asking immediate action on the bill already passed by the House for the repeal of duty on tea and coffee.

TAMMANY.

The Tammany Society met last night, and decided to take measures for the reorganization of the institution. Grand Sachem Schell was formally installed.

M. E. CONVENTION.

At a Methodist Episcopal Convention last evening it was voted to petition for a General Methodistical Conference in place of the two now established.

THE STOKES CASE.

On account of the absence of Judge Cardoza, the Stokes case was adjourned until Monday next.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Montreal, Algeria and Queen, have arrived from Liverpool.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Sagosta has completed the formation of the new Spanish ministry.

—The Delaware peach crop the present year will probably be less than half a full crop.

—Charles Francis Adams arrived at New York yesterday in the steamship Algeria.

—The last span of the great Missouri river bridge at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was completed on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

—The New York delegates to the National Labor Convention are instructed to vote for Wendell Phillips for the Presidency.

—Sweet's Hotel, at Grand Rapids, the largest hotel in the western part of Michigan, took fire on Tuesday night. The three upper stories were burned.

—O'Conner, who embezzled the funds of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars.

—Josephus Collet, for many years past a wealthy, influential and highly respected citizen of Vermillion county, Indiana, died at his home in Eugene yesterday, at the age of eighty-five years.

—A passenger car on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, near Binghamton, was thrown down an embankment twenty-five feet, yesterday morning, by reason of a broken rail. Several were seriously injured.

—The State Board of Agriculture have decided to locate the Ohio State fair for the next two years at Mansfield. The fair will be held from the 24 to the 6th of September. Increased premiums are to be offered.

—Letters from Prescott, Arizona, say the Apaches nearly all left the reservations, having accumulated all the supplies of flour and meat possible served to them from the Government stores, and are evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign against the troops and settlers.

—The Paris *Gaulois* says that King Amadeus, of Spain, is so disgusted with the ungovernableness of the Spanish people, that he has urged his father, King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, to sanction his abdication. The *Gaulois* further says that Emanuel counsels patience.

—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch says that the election for delegates to the Philadelphia National Council by the Republican State Convention on Tuesday night resulted in the choice of seven white men and seven colored men, all of whom, with a single exception, are office holders. The platform adopted endorses the Administration, but remonstrates against the federal appointments in the State, which, it says, were made by the President through the misrepresentations of Senator Sawyer. If these office holders are not cleaned out the delegates will probably vote against the renomination of Grant.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Improvement.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—The Convention for the improvement of the Ohio river met this morning. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. D. Mayo.

The Committee on Channel Improvement reported that they had considered what was necessary for the improvement of the Ohio river, and submitted the following: "The importance of the Ohio river as a great artery of trade and travel cannot be overestimated. The only wonder is that the magnitude of the claims has been so long ignored. Any improvement that would give the channel six feet of water during the whole year would so increase the value of property, and multiply cities and their populations, and cheapen the primary comforts of life, that the question of cost should be a secondary one in the deliberations of this Convention, or in Congress, when legislating upon the subject. The question of the mode of effecting the improvement is the only one on which there can be a diversity of opinion. Eminent engineers do not agree on a specific plan, doubtless because they have not been called on to give, in detail, their attention to the subject. In view of these facts, we deem it the duty of Congress to authorize an elaborate examination by a competent corps of Government engineers of the whole subject of river improvement in this country and in Europe, to ascertain the best mode for the improvement of the Ohio river, and would recommend to this Convention to take such action as would indicate to Congress a more liberal policy in providing for reforms, in the prosecution of dredging, removing wrecks, etc. Fifty thousand dollars per annum is appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio river, which seems but trifling to the citizens of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee."

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of adopting A. L. Frazer's resolution. The resolution was adopted. It provides for the appointment, by the Governors of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, of five from each State, to look after the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable branches.

Mr. Smith, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Navigation, to inquire into the expediency of asking Congress to make such legislation as will remove all wharfage charges.

Captain Dravo offered a resolution recommending the establishment by the Government of night and day signals at all points necessary for the protection of river commerce. Referred to the Committee on Memorial to Congress.

Captain Brisbane Walker, of West Virginia, offered a resolution that a committee of ten be appointed to present the memorial of the committee to Congress, and that the committee be instructed to go to Washington and urge on the members of Congress the passage of laws for the improvement of the Ohio river. Referred to the Committee on Memorial.

Mr. Shryock, of Zanesville, offered a resolution, also referred to the Committee on Memorial, reciting that the mineral resources of the hills and valleys bordering on the Ohio river of themselves are enough to justify Congress in giving aid to any scheme which is necessary for their full development.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Aids to Navigation, submitted a report recommending the establishment of water gauges and breast lights to mark points at which vessels should turn to run to the next objective landmark, and stern and bow lights, such as are required to show the proper method of crossing at places where the landmarks are indistinct. The committee named a large number of points on the river, beginning at Pittsburgh, where such lights should be established, with water gauges. For this purpose Congress is asked to extend the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over the western rivers. The report was adopted.

A member of the same committee reported on the subject of municipal tax on tonnage for general municipal purposes, declaring such tax wrong and oppressive in principle and without warrant in law. They recommend to all steamboat associations to unite in presenting before the courts a case to test the validity of this tax. The committee did not ask legislation, believing the tax to be wholly without foundation in law. The report was concurred in.

Richard Smith, from the Committee on Bridges, submitted a report recommending support of the bill introduced in Congress by Hon. Kerr, of Indiana, No. 847, providing for general regulations to govern the construction of all bridges. The object of the bill was explained to be to avoid the difficulties heretofore attendant on special legislation obtained by each railroad company desiring to build a bridge. The report recommended to the members of Congress the passage of Kerr's bill. The report was adopted.

Hon. S. F. Covington, from the Committee on the Louisville and Portland Canal, submitted a report giving a brief history of the work and requesting the passage by Congress of a bill introduced by Representative Holman, of Indiana, providing for making the canal free, and requesting an appropriation of $1,400,000 for the completion of the canal, that being the amount estimated necessary to complete the work.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported a resolution recommending an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars towards continuing and perfecting the work of dredging and constructing wing dams now under charge of Col. Merrill, and that $100,000 be asked for in advance for dredging boats. This report called forth discussion. The delegate was opposed to frivolous appropriations to put up lights and dredge the channel. He wanted a system of locking and damming that would give a channel the year through thousands of towns, with a commerce worth two million dollars. He demanded more than lights and dredges. He was in favor of adopting the plan of locks and dams, and ask Congress to do the work.

W. Rowland thought it was foolish to ask Congress to appropriate before a plan was adopted. It was uncertain whether the lock and dam plan was practicable. In his opinion, the people living along the Ohio would not consent to a system of locks and dams. (Applause.)

The chairman explained that this appropriation was for present necessity only, and did not pretend to be all that was necessary for the permanent improvement of the river. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Memorial to Congress reported that it was unwise to adopt the resolution referred to them providing for a committee of ten to go to Washington and urge legislation for the improvement of the Ohio river, because there was no provision to pay the expense of such committee, and there was no probability that such committee would serve without the payment of the expenses. The committee further asked leave to prepare a memorial to Congress, after the adjournment of the convention, to be presented at a future meeting, or be left to the discretion of the committe and be presented to Congress without submission. The committee was authorized to submit the memorial.

A. L. Frazer offered a resolution petitioning Congress to pass at the present session the bill presented by Mr. Garfield, extending the jurisdiction of the Light House Board to the Ohio river. Adopted.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution for the appointment of a finance committee, to provide for the expense of publication of such documents as may be required by the convention. Adopted.

On motion an executive committee of nine was appointed to take charge of the subject presented, and continue the work of the convention.

A resolution was adopted to print and distribute 2,000 copies of the proceedings of the convention.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

MILWAUKEE.

Lake Cable.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—At a meeting of the noon board of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Lake Cable Committee made their final report, in which the project is strongly recommended in view of the great railroad interests now concentrating at Grand Haven. They consider this route destined to be one of the greatest channels of commerce between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, and the railroad and steamship interests alone will at no distant day require cable communication between the two shores.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff Bill.

Appropriation for Fortifications—Weather Probabilities—District Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1872.

HOLIDAY.

All the public departments will be closed to-morrow in honor of Washington's birthday.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Gen. Humphrey, Chief of Ordnance, and Callasy, were before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, asking for three and a quarter million dollars for the construction and repair of fortifications. Last year only one and three quarters were appropriated.

DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention for the District of Columbia to-night selected Alexander R Shepard and John F. Cook as delegates, and Frederick A. Bassett and A. M. Green as alternates, to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention. Cook and Green are colored. Resolutions were passed endorsing Grant and Colfax, and declaring preference for their renomination.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising, with pleasant weather, on Thursday, over the lakes, the Ohio valley, and Middle and Eastern States; an area of light rain advance by Thursday morning into North Carolina; partially cloudy and clear weather, with a rising temperature, prevail in the Gulf States; the rainy weather in Georgia and Northern Florida clear away during the night; westerly winds increase in New England, but diminish from New York to Wisconsin; an area of low barometer develop on Thursday in the Missouri valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night, except possibly on the Gulf coast of Florida.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill, as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, does not abolish the duties on tea and coffee, but fixes them at ten cents and two cents per pound respectively, thus disregarding the recent action of the House. The duties on salt are also unaltered from those fixed by the bill before it was recommitted. The general reduction of ten per cent. in the tariff is adhered to. Among the changes is a considerable reduction in the duties on leather. A large number of additional articles are added to the free list, being such as do not compete with American productions. After the first day of July next, the duties are to be reduced ten per cent. on cottons, woolens, silks, iron and steel metals, except pig iron and steel rails, earthenware, leather and India rubber.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1872.

THE CHARGE OF THE TEN THOUSAND.

A number of axe-grinders here are still at work as industriously as beavers trying to utilize for President-makers all the capital that can be made out of the ten thousand colored voters here who supported General Chipman for Congress. The constant effort seems to be to force Republicans to swallow Sumner's Civil Rights amendments without modification. Hundred negroes gathered together under the guise of a mass-meeting to consider the wrongs of a race, pass resolutions threatening the Republican party, and assume to speak for the colored people of the country. Last evening one of these meetings was held at Union League Hall, at which were recounted, in impassioned language, the disabilities under which colored people labor in the South. Among the long list of resolutions passed the following is a specimen:

Resolved, That whereas in the South a political canvass to the black man is a battle field from which the dead and wounded are carried, he has a right to expect the fullest sympathy of those for whom he imperils his life to support, &c. This wild language is indulged in with reference to the passage of a law whose constitutionality and consistency with the common rights of property is gravely questioned by the best lawyers of the country, in order to intimidate an admiralty tribunal whose decrees have been almost exclusively directed to the protection of the colored race from the hate and prejudice which centuries have accumulated, and in which the Democratic party manifestly unites. There being a difference of opinion touching the bill among colored people themselves, this meeting also took occasion to denounce, in advance of the election which takes place this evening, the sending of colored men to the Philadelphia Presidential Convention who are not in sympathy with the civil rights amendment.

The importance that attaches to these meetings which have been carried on for months past come chiefly from the connection which Mr. Sumner has had in organizing the movement. The fact is, Mr. Sumner is fast learning the tricks of the politician, in conjunction with his allusion in the Senate *emente*.

THE REPORT OF THE KU KLUX COMMITTEE

The majority report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the condition of the South, is one of very great ability, and characterized with impartiality and fairness.

While it has nothing in excuse for the defalcation of Bullock & Co, fully explains the causes which have led to this state of affairs. The abstinence from forced colored voters from voting at all, or their violent measures of other times, has necessarily thrown the government of the South into incompetent hands. This is no doubt a severe punishment for perseverance in hostility to the Government, but remedy is with them alone.

The existence of the Ku-Klux and their outrages about two thousand pages of testimony have been taken, and the outrages are really so numerous and horrible that it is scarcely within human belief, that in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, deeds like these could be perpetrated.

THE SUMNER INVESTIGATION.

Forgetful alike of patriotism, common propriety and party allegiance, Sumner, Schurz, and a few others in the Senate, Government into contempt and aid in its have strained every nerve to bring the overthrow at the polls next fall. The more the Sumner resolves are examined in the light of the very able speeches of Morton, Conkling and Harlan, the more clearly it appears that they were introduced solely to affect the German vote. Two years ago, when this was not a practical question, both Sumner and Schurz were in the Senate, but they opened not their mouths. The Germans can see this as readily as any one, and it is the opinion of the best informed Germans here, that it cannot be successfully used to detach them from the Republican party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of War and of the Navy, G. W. Cooper, and Senators Sawyer, Carpenter, Weck, Robertson and Hitchcock had conference with the President yesterday.

Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of State.

David C. Cox has been nominated to the Senate as Pension Agent at this place.

The friendly message of Earl Granville has not yet arrived, but unofficial letters have been received, which show that the surface sentiment in Great Britain over the American case is not slurred by the officials of the English Government.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association held a delightful sociable at Masonic Temple last evening, which was largely attended by fashionable people who did not observe lent.

INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided not to recommend the abolition of the income tax for 1871. It will doubtless be collected, but it is quite uncertain whether the direct tax on incomes which expires at the end of this year will be revived. The earnings of corporations and the interest on coupon bonds are still required to pay tax under the old laws.

Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, of New York, commissioner on the part of the United States to the international Congress on the prevention and repression of crime, to be held in London in July next, has just returned from Europe and made a preliminary report to the President. He says the Governments of Europe promise co-operation.

VIRGINIA LAND GRABBING.

Yesterday Mr. Harris introduced a bill to give fifty millions of acres of public lands in lieu of the amount taken away from it by West Va. It would be as well perhaps for Virginia to first show her ability to settle and utilize at least one-half of the land now in her dominion. When the Government gives so large a premium as that proposed for attempting to secede from the Union, it will doubtless find all other means of getting rid of the public land exhausted. AGATE.

COLUMBUS.

National Labor Convention.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The National Reform Convention met in this city this morning. The Convention was called to order by A. M. Puett, of Indiana. After choosing John Syms, of Pennsylvania, temporary Chairman, A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, Secretary, and appointing the usual committees, the Convention took a recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.—The convention reassembled at 2 P. M. The Committee on Credentials reported one hundred and fifty delegates present, representing seventeen States, Arkansas and Missouri being the only Southern States represented.

A resolution to allow the delegates present to cast a full electoral vote of their respective States for the nomination of President and Vice President was called up. There was very lively discussion. As there were some States who were represented by one or two delegates, there was a wide diversity of opinion. The motion was finally adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of the following persons for permanent officers:

President.—E. M. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents.—James G. Bull, Ohio; George F. Weaver, Pa; Alex. Troup, Conn; R. C. Pilence, Mo; H. H. Day, N. Y.; Hugh Cameron, Ks.; H. B. Magiathlin, Mass.; E. Aldrich, Miss.; J. A. Thompson, W. Va.; E. D. Gezzen, Me.; Alex. Campbell, Ill.; H. M. Puett, Jr., Mass.; W. Field, Mich.; Charles Sharp, N. J.; C. H. Fasnacht, Iowa; E. W. Chamberlin, Ark.; W. H. Jones, Neb., and J. Delany, Cal.

Secretary.—A. C. Cameron, Ill.

Assistant Secretaries.—Thos A. Greary, Pa; Otis P. Porter, Conn.; John F. Elliott, N. Y.; A. R. Fay, Ohio, and A. W. McKee, Missouri.

The report was adopted. Mr. Chamberlin was then escorted to the chair and made a few remarks, urging united action as the only way for laboring men to secure their share of the productions and comforts of this world. He said that with a united purpose they could demand and receive their just proportion of comforts and a social position worthy of them as producers.

A recess was then taken until nine o'clock to-morrow.

Either Judge Davis, Governor Palmer, of Illinois, Wendell Phillips, Tom Ewing or Gratz Brown will be nominated President by the Labor Convention to-morrow. The principal fight will be on determining the tariff and financial planks of the platform. A universal amnesty plank will be adopted.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The Senate spent all morning discussing the resolution forbidding Sayler, Senator from the Third District, from voting until after the State Journal of last Friday was approved. The President of the Senate ruled this resolution out of order. Daugherty, Dem., appealed from the decision. After a long discussion, the chair was sustained by a party vote, Mr. Gage voting with the Republicans.

In the House bills were passed to punish for timber stealing, and also persons who purchase timber knowing it to be stolen; and also making several penalties for placing nauseous substances maliciously in wells or streams of water used for drinking purposes.

In the House a bill was introduced to regulate insurance companies doing business in Ohio. This is a codification and amendment of the insurance laws of Ohio.

A resolution was introduced reciting, first, that under the Ohio laws a majority of the directors of any and every railroad company organized under such laws shall be residents of Ohio; second, that all officers of such railroads shall be residents of such State; third, that it shall be unlawful to elect or appoint to an office of profit or trust of any corporations so organized any person who is a stockholder in any express, dispatch, fast freight or transportation company, whether incorporated or not, which has for its object the shipment of freight or passenger over Ohio railroads; fourth, that it is represented that the above provisions of the law are violated, and directing the Committee on Railroads of the House to investigate as to these alleged violations, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

A bill was introduced to strike out the ten year clause in the act to protect the people from empiricism.

In the Senate bills were introduced authorizing Mayors to fill vacancies arising in Boards of Common Council, and to allow insurance companies to loan money on policies.

A resolution offered for *sine die* adjournment on March 4th was laid on the table.

KANSAS.

Republican State Convention.

LAWRENCE, February 21.—The State Convention for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention, held here to-day, was the largest Convention of the kind ever held in the State. James D. Snoddy was chosen chairman, and J. S. Wilson Secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted renewing their emphatic expression of confidence in the principles, and their faith in the future of that party which carried the country through and preserved it amid the disasters of the stormiest war of history, and which has addressed itself to a solution of the delicate and difficult problems growing out of said war in such a manner as, with some local exceptions, has secured to the country at large a degree of peace, organic unity, financial standing, and general prosperity which are the wonder and admiration of all nations, and believing this satisfactory condition largely attributable to the patient courage and wisdom of the man who was first the trusted Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and then the honored President of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates chosen today are instructed to vote for our patriotic President, citizen and soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, whose administration has brought us a degree of prosperity at home and respect and dignity abroad which it would be suicidal to interrupt or interfere with till time has been given to complete the work so well begun and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—In the Constitutional Convention at Charleston, W. Va., yesterday, the Committee of the Whole terminated the discussion, which they have had for the past four days, upon the report of the Committee on Taxation and Finance, omitting, by a vote of forty-two to twenty-six, a clause in the present Constitution, and especially providing for the payment of the indebtedness to the State of Virginia incurred by the separation and establishment of West Virginia, and leaving with the Legislature not authority to provide for the payment of any liability of the State prior to the adoption of the Constitution. County and municipal corporations are not allowed to become indebted in an aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of taxable property, and counties are not permitted to assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation except by a vote of three fifths of the people of the county, and except for the payment of the indebtedness at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

FOREIGN.

The American Claims.

New Spanish Ministry—Tax on Raw Materials in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, February 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Dalrymple gave notice of his intention to ask on Friday whether there have been any measures taken to prevent collisions between American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

MARRIAGE ON THE TAPIS.

LONDON, February 21.—The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to a daughter of Lord Edward George Howard is announced to take place soon.

THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

A rumor prevails throughout London that Baron Hatherly will soon retire from the Lord Chancellorship of Great Britain, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Romilly.

EARL OF MAYO'S REMAINS.

The yacht Enchantress will be sent by the Admiralty to Suez to receive the remains of the Earl of Mayo, and carry them to England.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 10th says that the treaty of Washington, as interpreted by Americans, is one of unconditional surrender, as is only extorted at the point of the victor's sword. This is plain, natural and manly ground for rejection, as intolerably absurd for American contention. England is unanimous in rejecting the treaty in its American sense. No section of the people is in favor of acceding to the United States demands.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, February 21.—In the Tichborne case the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Colleridge, has brought his address to a close, and the examination of witnesses for the defense has commenced. Lord Bellow was on the stand to-day. His testimony was very damaging to the claimant.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamer Holland has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, February 21.—The steamship City of New York has arrived.

FRANCE.

TAX ON RAW MATERIAL.

PARIS, February 21.—The Assembly have agreed to report a bill providing for the taxation of all raw materials except those used in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, has signified his acceptance of this modification of Thiers' favorite plan for taxation of raw materials.

THE MONARCHIST MANIFESTO.

Two hundred members of the Right and fifty-six members of the Right Center in the National Assembly signed the manifesto of the Monarchists in that body, which was carried to Antwerp by Count Monte and presented to Count De Chambord.

ASSASSINS TO BE EXECUTED.

PARIS, February 21.—Three assassins of Generals Lecompte and Thomas will be executed at five o'clock to-morrow morning at Satorry.

CHECK ON THE PRESS.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the powers of the Government over the press.

THE ARMY.

Thiers has summoned the principal Generals to give an account of the present state of feeling in the army.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, February 21.—The new Ministry are as follows: Senor Sagosta, President of Council and Minister of the interior; Admiral Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Senor De Blas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Camancho, Minister of Finance; General Delrey, Minister of War; Senor Robledo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Herrera, Minister of Colonies; and Senor Colmeraz, Minister of Justice. The latter gentleman and Admiral Malcampo also making several penalties for placing nauseous substances maliciously in wells or streams of water used for drinking purposes. Admiral Topete, who it was expected would be one of the members of the new Government, declined to accept a position, owing to the illness of his daughter.

GERMANY.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

BERLIN, February 21.—The police authorities have information that a man is concealed in this city who has sworn to take the life of Bismarck, and an active search is going on for the would-be assassin.

ITALY.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, February 21.—The Pope has asked permission of England and Austria for a meeting of the Ecumenical Council in their dominions.

UTAH.

Admission Convention.

SALT LAKE, February 21.—In the convention to-day, Judge Hayden, late of Nevada, made a powerful speech in answer to Tom Fitch on the admission of Utah, winning golden opinions almost everywhere, much to the disgust of Tom Fitch. He entirely demolished the slanders of Fitch on Judge McKean and Governor Woods, declaring that the remarks uttered by these officers and their Government amounted to treason of the worst kind, and told the Mormons unless they had a new revelation, to abandon polygamy. If they consented to the sacrifice the plural system for the sake of the State, the world would not believe their sincerity. He declared that not fifty Gentiles or liberals of Salt Lake, and not one hundred in the whole territory favored a State Government at present. He said it was a trick of election of the Gentiles to give a color of fairness to the convention. It was too shallow and could not deceive us or the people abroad. The change of the disposition and oppression of the National Government resolved itself into an issue to State sovereignty.

McKean and Hayden were all the talk this evening. Hundreds were calling upon him, with congratulations of gratitude.

Elder Cannon expressed himself insulted by the remarks of Hayden. He said Utah would be the brightest of all gems in the Union. The blood of the Pilgrim fathers was in the Mormons. They were descendants of the sires of the revolution, and were ever loyal.

ST. LOUIS.

Harbor Improvement.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The Board of Government Engineers to examine, survey and report on the condition of the St. Louis and Alton harbors held a session this afternoon, and had a formal meeting with Mayor Brown, the City Engineer, Comptroller and the Chairman of the Harbor Committee of the City Council. The latter gentleman laid before the Board the condition of the river, what it requires to improve and preserve the harbor, and urged on the Board the necessity of the establishment of a western bureau and a regular appropriation for improvements and for keeping them in proper repair. It was stated that the Government has appropriated but $75,000 since 1835 for the improvement of the harbor. All other money spent has come out of the city treasury. No definite action was taken by the Board.

INDIANA.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the manner to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General, (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. E. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

FROM January 1st, 1870, to September 16th, 1871, Tammany paid for city printing, the nice sum of $1,978,454 29. Nearly two million dollars for city printing, is less than two years. It is estimated that fully three-fourths of this vast sum—say $1,500,000—were either wantonly squandered or stolen and charged to printing.

THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM was organized under the administration of Buchanan, and has continued through each successive term. The abuses now being exposed, are not by any means of recent growth. They have existed through all these years, but were never before complained of, and consequently never exposed to the general public. Those who have suffered are to blame for this. Like every other misuse of power, they are disappearing under the blows of the party of true reform.

THE political campaign in New Hampshire has opened and the State is being actively canvassed. Eloquent speakers have been engaged on both sides, and one of the most brilliant political battles of the times is progressing. The election occurs on the 12th prox., two weeks from next Tuesday, and both parties are claiming a victory already. Senator Henry Wilson is among the speakers, and he is a whole host in himself. The Democracy are making a good fight, but apparently find it up hill work to face the stubborn facts which Wilson and others deal out to them.

THE explanation attempted yesterday by the *Post*, of its ridiculous language, in reference to "a writer *in* our cotemporary *of* the Cincinnati *Commercial*," only aggravates the stupidity of the original sentence. It is never fair to take advantage of a writer for the daily press, on account of plain typographical errors, but when a youth aspires to soar into realms far beyond his abilities, he gives a fitting opportunity for the insertion of the keen edge of criticism. In the above instance of the use of words, whose meaning the writer of the note most undoubtedly did not comprehend, the attempt is made to justify the sentence, by inferring that the critics did not understand what they were criticising. Our neighbor here committed his second blunder, for undoubtedly his critics were right, and he was wrong, and he should have said so gracefully, and blamed it on the types, or paste, or something else. But what more could one expect from the youth who could write the following sentence?" "The Republican party have become indoctrinated with the theory of office holding," etc. The expression, "a writer IN our cotemporary OF the Cincinnati *Commercial*," means just what the Louisville *Journal* insinuated, viz: that the aforesaid writer had been swallowed by, or crawled into the editor of the Cincinnati paper, because he *was in him* of the *Commercial*. It now rests with the *Post* editor to take back the original assertion; or for Halstead or Plimpton to explain the presence of the aforesaid writer *in him*.

We really hope the matter will be explained in a satisfactory way, as the public are interested to know whether editors are in the habit of carrying men inside of them, like the fabled Grecian horse, or whether the *Post* only attempted a first class sensation by intimating such a thing.

SPARRING IN THE SENATE.

Every good citizen must deprecate the unwise and unprofitable debate which has been consuming the hours and days of the United States Senate for a week past. It is a very humiliating spectacle, to say the least of it, to see our grave and reverend Senators hurling such epithets as "liar," "demagogue" and "subservient tool," at men, in some instances, the latchets of whose shoes they are unworthy to unloose. The Senate is not the proper arena for the political stump speaker, and the attempt to waste the hours allotted to more serious work, by Honorable gentlemen who have been entrusted with the grave duty of legislating on National affairs, must be condemned as disgraceful if not actually criminal. In the present instance there is not the least possible excuse for this display of the arts of the mere partisan. The resolution introduced by Senator Sumner, asking for an investigation into alleged violation of neutrality, if not instances of actual fraud in the disposition of Government military material, did not necessarily call for any debate. A committee should have been appointed promptly, and fairly, with a view to ascertain all the facts in the case of alleged improper conduct on the part of Government officials, and their report when made, would have been subject to review and criticism, if such were found to be necessary by the representatives of the States and people in Congress. At present there is absolutely nothing to discuss, except the propriety of appointing such a committee, and of this no one can question, when an honorable member asks for it. The proper policy of the Government should be to afford the fullest possible opportunity for investigation into all its acts, and if they be legal, and right, the fact will in the end be fully established.

This does not appear to be the object aimed at by those who are assailing the administration, through this debate. Their intention appears to be to excite animosity against the President, hoping thereby to prevent his renomination, or if he shall secure that, then his re-election. It is plain that the primary object is not to investigate the acts of the Government with a view to make amends for any wrong done a friendly nation, nor does it appear that those Senators who charge the administration with bad faith, attempt in their extended arguments to prove the genuineness of their charges, or the impropriety of our officials.

If this be so what other motive can they have besides the defeat of President Grant? Do they hope to embroil our country in struggles and turmoils with a foreign power, or seek to establish a claim for indemnification on behalf of Germany? Do they hope to defeat our case, by prejudicing the Government of the United States in the minds of the crowned heads who are to decide our differences with Great Britain? Do they seek to belittle and humiliate us as a people by attempting to argue, without evidence, that for the Almighty dollar we have acted in bad faith towards a friendly power? Their effort is susceptible of all these interpretations, and places them in an unenviable position before the country.

It is to be hoped that this unprofitable and acrimonious discussion will cease. It is time to convict the nation of wrong, when the proof of the fact has been adduced. Until then, no American Senator is justified in arguing the guilt of the nation. We believe that when the subject is fully investigated, the full vindication of the Government will come, and until then, no attempt should be made to prejudice the case.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The English Government and press affect great astonishment and indignation at the American claim of indemnity for damages growing out of the operations of the war-waging vessels which proceeded from British ports to prey upon our commerce, or what they call, indirect or consequential damages. This, or any other claim that we might urge, is not half so absurd or ridiculous as the disclaimer made in the case as stated on the British side, which sets forth that "the steamers Georgia and Shenandoah were never equipped for war in the British dominions," and that "the Alabama and Florida even, did not receive their armament in British dominions." Is it more honorable and statesmanlike for England thus to deny, notorious and well authenticated facts, than for America to hold her responsible for the consequences of her notorious and flagrant short comings in duty as a neutral and friendly power? It appears to the popular apprehension as if England never before so justified the epithet, "perfidious Albion," as by the obliquity of her policy towards this country during the rebellion, and in the tergiversation of her diplomacy in the matter of our just demands presented before the Joint Commission for equitable adjustment. Suppose the United States does claim to be repaid the immense losses consequent upon the war waging cruisers, or more properly the commerce destroying cruisers, and proves that these losses aggregate $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, and also proves that our minister at London notified the British Government that the cruisers were building and fitting out in their harbors for the very purposes in which they were afterward engaged, and also besought that Government to save ours from such direful consequences, and all this warning and pleading was wholly unheeded, shall it be said that England is not responsible, or that our claim is without warrant. Or shall it not rather be said that its perfect justice and its great magnitude are what excite the British people with apprehension that before a just tribunal they cannot escape the heavy consequences, and, therefore resort to special pleas and pretexts to avoid the odium of a retributive verdict?

If under any such plea or pretext England should refuse to appear before the arbitrators and so, do despite to the treaty of peace after becoming a party to its covenants and solemn sanctions, the United States will have the sympathy of the world on their side, and have it in their power moreover to make the consequences to England more terrible and more costly than any pecuniary verdict we hope to get at the hands of the arbitrators.

WHO GO INSANE.

It is a mistaken idea that mental labor brings about insanity more readily than muscular work. Statistics show the contrary to be true. If the mind be properly exercised and the thinking faculties kept from rusting in the friction of thought and action, it will be strengthened instead of weakened, and rendered capable of withstanding a great deal of pressure and taxation. There are many cases on record where excessive literary work has been chargeable with wearing out the brain, but other causes must have combined to bring about the result. Imprudencies in life, intemperance in habits and irregularities of whatever description inimical to the laws of nature, when joined to mental labor, will superinduce insanity, but it requires some one of these accelerating agencies to be united with such work before insanity is brought about. The number of persons who go crazy in the excitement of the active, bustling city is much less, proportionately, than of those who grow demented in the quiet, lifeless country village, and vastly smaller than of those living in the solitude and dreary monotony of the farming districts. In the city the mind of the man is kept continually in employment and excitement. He never stops to think, but is thinking all the time. Changing circumstances, new faces, engaging novelties, variety of amusement and the communion with other people of all shades of opinion, and of all grades of life, are incentives to the activity of his brain, and it is kept working as steadily as the driving wheel in the machine shop. In the country the average farmer lacks all this mental fuel. His thoughts are not stimulated by any variable change in his surroundings. The same dull routine of labor, day after day, month after month, season after season, has to be gone through, and from sheer familiarity with things around and about him, with nothing to prick his brain into the enjoyment of wonder, or the ecstacy of surprise, he becomes involuntarily dull and places himself in such mental condition that actual insanity is invited. So in a measure, but not to such a large extent as among farmers, does mental weakness prevail among laborers. Their brains have no exercise commensurate with the muscular work they endure. There is little thought exercised by the hard fisted drudge who breaks stones on the road. He knows that lifting the heavy hammer and letting it descend on the mass of rock before him will accomplish the desired effect, and, occupied with his work, he thinks none and for all purposes might as well be without brains in following his vocation. Yet more of these same toilers who throw no thought into their work go crazy than lawyers, preachers, teachers, editors and students combined. Statistics unmistakably develop the fact that insanity is produced more certainly from the lack of brain labor than from too much mental work. It may be that all professional people are more or less insane, but, in the method of their madness, so equally distribute their defects as to render them undiscoverable, while, with fewer attainments the farmer and laborer go daft altogether. In the Pennsylvania Insane Hospital at Philadelphia there have been under treatment for the cure of the dreadful malady, since its establishment 2,778 males who had followed vocations in active life prior to their admittance. Of these 399 were farmers, 312 merchants, 294 clerks, 249 laborers, 67 lawyers, 37 clergymen, 96 students, 22 artists, 102 carpenters, 20 tinners, 27 painters, 45 tailors, 94 shoemakers and 1,014 distributed in other branches of labor. This is only one institution, where fees for maintenance are charged, and of course, it is better patronized by the wealthier classes than by laborers, the most of whom find their way into other institutions; and hence, the statistics do not furnish a fair exhibit of the comparative ratio. The same report develops the fact that about an equal number of married and single people become insane, with the least possible advantage in favor of matrimony as a preventive. Of married males there were 1,470, single 1,063; married females 1,295; single 1,183; widows 366; widowers 148. There are many other interesting facts embraced in the report to which we may refer at some future time.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A correspondent of the *Schlesische Zeitung* writes to that paper, from Metz, to the following effect: War always brings with it more or less opportunities for practising roguery, as the East of France Railway has learned to its cost. Last year, soon after the surrender of Metz, and in the space of from two to three months, no less than 200,000 kilogrammes of iron rails were stolen from the new line to Verdun, then in course of construction. As such a cumbrous theft could not well be attributed to the German soldiers (though we know nothing was easier than to stuff a timepiece or two into one of their wonderful knapsacks) inquiries were set on foot, and it turned out that the principal ironmongers of Metz and Ars had purchased the stolen property in greater or smaller lots. From 50,000 to 60,000 kilogrammes of the iron were still found intact; the rest had been worked up. The principal purchaser appears to be a firm in Nancy, to which, as may be supposed, it is very disagreeable to appear before the tribunals on a criminal charge. The theft was effected boldly, in open daylight, and with ten or twelve wagons.

A LETTER received very recently from the Cape of Good Hope, via Southampton, England, says that, on the 4th of November, a gang of desperadoes entered a tent pitched in the vicinity of Cape Castle, and demanded a quantity of provisions sufficient to sustain them until they reached the town. The provisions were supplied, but the rascals, taking advantage of the hospitality which had been afforded them, petitioned the parties in the tent to advance them a sum of money, "which," said they, "we swear to return by Wednesday, next week." Cash being uncommonly scarce at that time, this request was declined. The rude guests grew importunate, and swore that they should either have some *kwrat measure* (diamonds) or money, as they were resolved upon going into the town provided with funds. Being well supplied with firearms and ammunition, and far from the control of police and military authorities, the ruffians had little to fear from the commission of any outrage. Persistently refused what they demanded, these ruffians held a brief council, after which their leading spirit walked toward him who seemed to be the most prominent member of the party in the tent, and requested his acquiescence to the demand of the desperadoes. The person appealed to by the ruffians was an elderly gentleman, of muscular build and strong determination. He told the desperadoes that if they were not satisfied with the manner in which they had been treated, to seek better treatment elsewhere, and if they expected to find money, they were utterly mistaken. The foremost of the ruffians then seized the master of the tent by the throat and struggled with him fiercely for several minutes, when the friends of the former rushed in and fought hard to extricate their leader from the powerful grip of the tent-master. But revolvers being produced by the defensive party, the villains drew back and also presented their pistols. After shooting the foremost of them, this correspondent closed on a second one, while his companions attended to the rest. The result, however, was favorable to the desperadoes, who succeed in killing the tent-master and three assistants, and in wounding the remaining two. The robbers escaped with about $15,000 worth of stones and $1,000 in gold.

GENERAL CUSTER has this in his article in the March *Galaxy*: An unsuccessful campaign, under which head nineteen out of twenty may reasonably be classed, satisfies no portion of the public, and greatly dissatisfies that portion of the Western population whose knowledge of the murders and depredations committed by the Indians is, unlike that of the people of the States further east, of too recent origin to be swept away by false notions of clemency. During the continuance of the campaign both officers and soldiers are generally cut off from all communication with the friends left behind. Couriers, sent as bearers of a few dispatches and letters, are sometimes under cover of the night enabled to make their way back to the fords but even these fail sometimes. I now recollect the circumstance of two trusty scouts being sent with dispatches and a small mail, to make their way from the southern part of Kansas to Fort Dodge on the Arkansas. When we saw them again we beheld their lifeless bodies pierced with numerous arrowes, and mutilated almost beyond recognition—our letters scattered here and there by the savages, who had torn open the little canvas mail-bag in search of plunder. The Indians had surrounded these faithful fellows when within about ten miles of the end of their journey. The numerous empty cartridge shells which lay around and near the bodies of the two men proved how persistently and bravely they had struggled for their lives.

THE *Baltimore American* says: Mr. Horace Greeley is very widely known to the American public, and he has had the reputation of being an honest, even if somewhat eccentric, politician. In these latter days, however, his fame is becoming tarnished. While conducting his wild harum-scarum crusade against Grant, there has been employed a reckless defamation and misrepresentation of the President and his supporters in the Senate that fail of their purpose, simply because any one who takes the trouble to read the Congressional reports perceives how very grossly *The Tribune* distorts the truth to serve its purposes. Within the past week the Washington correspondence of that paper has constantly belittled every Senator who does not accept Mr. Sumner's assumption that officials of the Government have been concerned in defrauding France of four millions of dollars in the sales of arms. Perhaps Mr. Greeley considers that in blackening the characters of the President, Secretary of War and Senators Conkling, Carpenter and Harlan, he is performing a praiseworthy part towards the prevention of Grant's renomination; but ought not he to be an acute enough politician to know that fair dealing always has the most influence on the American people? Mr. Greeley not long since asked *The World*, when it published a palpable untruth regarding him, "What is the use of downright lying?" The question might very well be put to him now, and we should like to hear his answer.

THE *German Correspondent*, published in Berlin, says: "One of the most remarkable *canards* lately palmed on the world by means of the newspaper press, is contained in a telegram sent to the *Times* from Paris, which states that Prussia and Russia have made representations to the Swiss Federal Council, with regard to the tolerance shown in Switzerland to the International. The author of this story seems to have forgotten the history of the last twenty years, and all the changes that have taken place in that period. The industrious Swiss, with their strong common sense and their essentially conservative sympathies, are by no means likely to fall an easy prey to socialistic dreamers or demagogues, and all the far-sighted governments of Europe have long been convinced of the folly of seeking to solve the social question by means of an organized system of repression. Suffice it to say that there is not a single word of truth in the above report, which doubtless found its way into the *Times* by one of those oversights which are almost unavoidable in conducting a great journal.

A COMMITTEE of officers, recently in session in Berlin, to inquire into the results of the employment of railways during the Franco-German war, has reported that, when the distance to be traversed is short and a considerable force has to be conveyed, an army corps will proceed more rapidly on foot than by railway. Thus, a force of thirty-six thousand men will, it is stated, go a distance of fifty-one miles in less time than if it were conveyed by a double line of railway, and a distance of ninety-two miles in less than if it were transported over a single line. A saving of time in forwarding large bodies of troops by railway, it has been calculated, is only to be obtained when the proportion of men to miles is six hundred to one on a double line, and four hundred to one on a single line. The French, it is said, frequently suffered great losses from not observing the above rule in the conveyance of troops, but surpassed the Germans in the employment of railways for the transportation of provisions. For this purpose, movable magazines, each containing ten days' provisions for an army corps, were always kept ready to be despatched wherever wanted.

THE editor of the Mobile *Tribune*, who was educated at West Point, at the expense of the United States Government, betrayed the stars and stripes, and now glories in the title of ex-general in the Confederate service, is furnishing a good argument against universal amnesty. The following are some of his "loyal" sentiments expressed in reference to the event of a possible war between this country and Spain: "Lay not the flattering unction to your soul that in such an enterprise any southern man will raise a finger to help. Never—(if we can have anything to say in the matter)—will a southern sword be drawn or hand lifted to defend the nation or maintain a single one of its national rights, so called, so long as we know its government only by its hate, its cruelties and its oppressions. We will obey the laws; but until we are invested with the habiliments of peers, as men and as States, peers of the proudest and most favored, our swords will remain in their scabbards and our bayonets unfixed."

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: Recently during the progress of a trial in the Municipal Criminal Court, a physician was placed upon the stand to explain the nature of a wound inflicted by the defendant upon the complainant. In giving his testimony he described a novel mode of extracting bullets. He said: "The bullet entered the right side, a little above the hip, and in probing the wound I discovered where the bullet lay. I was compelled to enlarge the orifice of the wound in order to introduce the forceps, and had just got that instrument on the bullet when the wounded man, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, struck me a powerful blow on the side of the head, which caused me to fall to the floor. He then ran away, and when I recovered myself I found my forceps in one corner of the room and near the instrument was the bullet, which had been extricated by the force of the blow." The doctor also stated that as a surgical operation it was a complete success, but he did not wish to perform one in the manner described every day in the week.

THE English consuls in twelve cities of European and Asiatic Turkey have recently reported on the industrial condition of the people in those localities. Beside the manufacture of glass, paper, soap, earthenware and cutlery, the handicrafts of tailoring, saddlery and weaving are pursued. In addition there are special trades, such as working in gold thread, embroidering, tassel weaving, tent making and the manufacture of mirrors, pipe bowls and mouth pieces. In Constantinople, the daily wages received by artisans, according to skill, are as follows: shoemakers, 20 to 60 cents; tailors, from 20 to 80 cents; masons from 24 to 72 cents; skilled workmen in the arsenal from 48 cents to $1.20. In the district of Broussa, in Asiatic Turkey, in 1869, the daily wages received were as follows: marble and stone cutters from 72 cents to $1.20; quarrymen from 72 to 84 cents; house carpenters, joiners and plasterers from 72 cents to $1.20, and cabinet makers from $1.20 to $1.44. In the arsenals the workmen have continuous employment, but their wages are always six months in arrears. In the Sultan's service there are about 120 English engineers, who receive $3.12 a day, and on board the steamers the engineers receive from $86 to $144 a month.

THE New York *World* says: The brig Raven, from Matanzas, reached this port yesterday. Her commander, Captain Spencer, makes the following sad report of his passage: Had strong westerly winds up to Hatteras; February 11, latitude 34, longitude 75; saw a vessel about fifteen miles southeast of us on fire; was burning all night; it was calm when first seen, but there came a breeze about 2 A. M. next day, and we made several tacks trying to get near her; at 5 A. M. we discovered a schooner between us and the wreck, making towards her, so we kept off on our course again; the wind increased to a southeast gale by noon, and at 8 P. M. it terminated in a perfect hurricane; the first gust struck us from N. N. W., and, although every sail being stowed but the mainsail and foretopmost staysail, it threw the vessel nearly on her beam ends; fortunately both mainstays gave way and went out to leeward, taking braces, blocks, and everything it came in contact with; in about twenty minutes it struck us from the opposite quarter without warning, and blew with a fury never before witnessed in all my long experience at sea, and so continued to change for about four hours, when it abated, and was nearly calm at daybreak; the barometer fell in less than half an hour from 29.7 to 29.2; main staysail went to ribbons in the first gust, but strange to say the foretopmast staysail stood; since then had strong westerly and north-east gales, and has been six days north of Hatteras.

IN the annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of that city, it is stated that during the past year the receipts were as follows: Flour, 1,412,177 barrels; wheat, 14,439,656 bushels; corn, 41,853,138 bushels; oats, 2,011,788 bushels; barley, 4,060,410 bushels; wool, 27,026,621 pounds; hides, 25,026,634 pounds, lumber, 1,039,238 feet; cattle, 543,050 and live hogs, 2,389,085. During the same time the shipments were as follows: Flour, 1,287,574 barrels, wheat, 12,905,449 bushels; corn, 36,716,030 bushels; oats, 12,151,147 bushels; rye, 1,325,867 bushels; barley, 2,908,113 bushels; wool, 24,351,524 pounds; hides, 22,462,864 pounds; lumber, 541,223 feet; cattle, 401,927, and live hogs, 1,162,286. With the exception of wheat, the report shows that the various receipts were considerably larger than during the previous year. The quantity of wheat received during 1870 was 17,394,409 bushels, an excess of 2,054,753 bushels over the quantity received during 1871.

IT is difficult to conceive a more purely wanton and devilish piece of villainy than was lately attempted in an English theatre. During a representation of a pantomime, nearly twenty of the performers, young women and children, had to be hoisted to a considerable height above the stage. They were distributed into five groups, and as one of these was being raised, the rope used for the purpose broke. It was then discovered that four out of the five strands in it had been cut, and upon examination at the close of the scene, the other four ropes were found to have been similarly treated. Fortunately, they had been cut too little, as the first too much, and so by the merest chance this heartless piece of wickedness was frustrated. Had it succeeded, hardly any of its intended victims would have escaped either instant death or very painful injury, since the fall was forty feet.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THERE are regular lines of steamers on the River Plate, and we presume that the officers on board these boats regard themselves as belonging to the Service of Plate.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great is to be celebrated at Moscow, on the 30th of next May. Owing to circumstances over which he had no control it is feared that Peter will be absent.

A WRITER named Townsend says of Secretary Bolknap: "He has a fine way of his intercourse, conciliates almost every body and seldom antagonizes himself." We presume he seldom perambulates, saving when in search of irriguous nutriment, and that he is as renowned for the operoseness of his disposition as the said Townsend is for his pleonasm. Eh!

SENATOR CONKLING's bitter sarcasm and biting irony have aroused the New York *Tribune* to a perfect pitch of fury, and its editor frantically charges the Senator with paring his finger nails in the Senate Chamber. Such a blow at such a time, from such a source, we suppose, must prove fatal to the Senator, unless he should escape by 'proving that pairing off is considered perfectly legitimate in Congress.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY wrote a letter full of scandalous stories about General Schenck to the Cincinnati *Commercial* some time ago and they were, of course, extensively copied by anti-administration papers. Now Mr. Conway writes to say that such stories were but floating rumors, and that he did not believe them at all, being a warm friend of Mr. Schenck's. If we had such a friend he should have a first class case of horse-whipping to report in his next letter, in a most feeling manner.

NAST'S picture of Woodhull as a Free Love Devil with her horns nicely rolled over the top of her head is the sharpest blow that person ever had, and in reply there is an article in the last number of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. The article is bitter, nauseating, wicked and sophistical, not quite as utterly repulsive as the the woman and her doctrines but approaching that superlative nastiness about as nearly as syrup of ipecacuanha does to that drug powdered and mixed in castor oil.

SENATOR SCHURZ wants to be a martyr and with the martyrs stand, and says he does not care if he *does* have the party whip cracked over him. He probably got that figure from Sumner, who used to talk with effect about the slave driver's whip, but the trouble about Schurz's use of it is that each party claims that he belongs to the other one, so that the Senator is placed in much the same box as was the hero of the Beggar's Opera, who could be how happy with either, were the other dear party away, so that he could ascertain which party whip he had to complain of.

ONE Democratic newspaper deliberately, and in a column article, accuses the President of having broken the Alabama treaty. We can't think how that sapient editor found it out, because we thought President Grant was entirely too much occupied at that time in preparing the typhoid fever for the Prince of Wales and in trying the French communists. After much reading of Democratic literature, we ought to know that the present administration is capable of, and responsible for, most of the villainies that flesh is heir to, but we have not yet been told how Grant manages to disguise himself as a band of Ku Klux in four or five States, break the treaty with England, and murder Dr. Livingston at Ujiji all at precisely the same moment.

MR. CONKLING yesterday replied to the elaborate speeches of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz on the sale of arms during the French and German war. His exposure of the motive for the introduction of the preposterous preamble, which no Senator could vote for without declaring the country disgraced, was very scathing, and added to the discomfort already brought on the authors of the resolution. It cannot have been pleasant to Mr. Sumner to have had the fact published that the Democratic Committees are flooding New Hampshire with his speeches. But that is a slight humiliation compared to the growing popular conviction that he has utterly forgotten patriotism in an unsuccessful attempt to gratify his personal and political resentment. Moreover, he bids fair to have his fill of investigation. His scandalous preamble will be voted down by a majority that will further mortify him, but the investigation he called for he will get, with the addition of an inquiry as to whether he, or any other Senator, has been committing a penal offence in "carrying on a correspondence with the agent of a foreign Government, with intent to influence the conduct of a foreign Government to defeat the measures of the United States." No one doubts that the conduct of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz has been disgraceful; the question yet remains whether it has not been unlawful.—*N. Y. Times.*

In thirty-five months President Grant has reduced the national debt $287,258,310 insuring an annual saving to the tax-payers, in interest, of $17,508,934. Can a bolting Republican, elected by Democratic repudiators, be expected to improve on this?—*N. Y. Times.*

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved and many of them cured by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses and has them to suit every age and condition and at all prices.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparation in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. Savory & Moore caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

FOUR MILLIONS OF INVALIDS.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYBAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.

Chicago Court House Bells
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
JEWELERS.
101 Fifth Avenue.
A splendid assortment of SILVER WARE just received and will be sold low. Please call.
101

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Laces, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:d

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—Entrance Examinations, June 3 and October 3d. For new Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to PROF. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass. fe6:98-MTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Tickings and Bed Checks.
Table Linens and Towelings.
Butchers' Linen, Irish Linens.
Shirt Fronts.
Plain and Plaid Jaconets.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks.
Striped and Figured P. K's.
A large stock of White Aprons, fancy trimmed new styles.
Lace and Embroidered Collars.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
HAIR PLAITS.
Chignons and Curls.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.,)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon,
J. G. Stephenson.

A STRONG
INVESTMENT.
Railroad Bond
AND
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE
COMBINED.
Value of Land Grants.
The 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are a REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE AND RAILROAD BOND COMBINED upon Property worth TREBLE the issue of the Bonds.
They are a first and only lien upon the Road, its equipment, its Traffic, and also upon a clean Government grant of 23,000 acres of the best Mineral, Agricultural and Timber Lands in the country to every mile of road.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.
All marketable securities received in exchange.
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.
N. HOLMES & SONS.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
J. T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
GEN'L AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH DISTRICT
fe20 167-TTHS

BAILEY & CO
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 FEDERAL STREET,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
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WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Colo'd Alpacas.
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear.
NEW PRINTS.
Percales and Chintzes.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Mourning Goods.
Black French Merinos,
Black Gros De Londres,
Black Peplins,
Black Crape Cloths.
A LARGE STOCK OF LONG AND SQUARE
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We are now closing out our entire stock, preparatory
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja20-TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
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31 Fifth Avenue.
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LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spanish Oak Sole;
100 Dos. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. n3

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. SONNENFRON, B. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER,
SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
FOR
Monday Morning, 19th February.
There will be on the Counters on Monday Morning and during the week, the following
GOOD BARGAINS.
At 6¼c., Light and Dark Prints, Fast Colors, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, best cloths, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 14c., 4-4 half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Heavy Ginghams.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich style stripes.
At $1,12½ and $1.25,
WHITE BED QUILTS,
Extra Large Sizes.
At 37½c., Fine Block Alpaca Lustres, } extra
At 44c., Pure Mohair Black Lustres, } good
At 50c., Fine Black Alpa

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
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Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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Buy and sell all kinds of
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
" 5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	110¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	82¾	82¾
Erie	27¾	27¾
Reading	114¾	114
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W	79¾	79¾
Do. Preferred	91	90¾
Mt. Paul. Common	76¾	76¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	87¾
Wabash	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific	38	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28¾
Pacific Mail	58	57¾
West. Union Telegraph	70	69¾
Adams Express	90	90
American Express	67¾	69
U. S. Express	66	66¾
Wells, Fargo	67¾	68¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	64¾	65¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	125	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	40¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	41¾	41¾
Central Transportation	7	7
Empire Transportation	54¾	54¾
Union Transportation		
Pittsburgh City 5's	75¾	75¾
A. V. R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds	103¾	103¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	27¾	27¾

—The New York *Bulletin* of Tuesday says: The feature of the stock market was Union Pacific, which opened at 38¾, and advanced to 39¾. The "bears" in the stock fought the advance with sellers' options, there having been a difference of 1 per cent. between "regular" and "seller ten days," and 2 per cent. between "regular" and "seller sixty days," options. The stock was scarce, and lent "flat" to 1-32 in favor of seller. It is now very well settled that Mr. Horace F. Clark will be the next president, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad interest will not be represented to any new board. Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his friends sold their stock last spring, and the old directors have since been very willing that they should go out of the board of directors. The transfer books for the next election, as we have before noticed, will close on Saturday.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 1881	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'66	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	Erie R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cy Pacific	

New York, Feb. 21, 1872.

Gold strong at 110¾@110¾. Loans made at from 1 to 2¾ for carry. Clearances $29,030,000. Governments strong in sympathy with gold, and in good demand. Union Pacific was again to-day the great feature of the Stock Exchange. One hundred thousand shares are said to have changed hands by speculation; and speculation was characterized by extreme depression and a very unsettled market. The two extremes of the day were 38¾ and 39¼. There was a very wide difference between seller's options and the regular stock. At one time stock sold at 38 regular, and 39¾ seller ten; again at 38 regular and 39¼ seller five, and 38¾ regular and 39¾ seller five. In the morning the difference between cash and regular stock was ¼ to ¾ per cent., and in the afternoon stock was loaned at 1-32 to 1-16 for borrowing. The entire market sympathized, and declined ¾ per cent., closing heavy at the lowest figures. Money closed active and sharp at 7. State bonds firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Government securities.—Coupons: 1881, 115¾; 5-30s of '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 114.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 56¾; North Carolina, old, 40; do new, 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 69; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 90¾; Merchants' Express, 50; American Express, 67; United States, 66; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 83; Erie, 28¼; preferred, 60; Harlem, 111¾; preferred, 125; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; North-western, 74¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 86¾; preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 75¾; preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 27; preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 122¾; preferred, 126; Ohio & Mississippi, 44; C. C. & C., 88; Burlington & Quincy, 135; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 74; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 91.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

Trade in our produce markets is rather quiet though this is usually the case at this season of the year, and consequently it is not unexpected. The demand for nearly all the leading commodities is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to prices, there are but few changes to note. Prime to choice Butter is in demand and selling readily at top figures, while the lower grades continue dull. Eggs scarce and wanted—market almost bare; fresh would sell readily at 30@32 but it is the opinion of many that these prices will be sustained any length of time. Flour steady with a fair local trade at the recent advance. Feed of all kinds quiet and unchanged. Sugars and Coffee quiet while Molasses and Syrups are firm and high. The stock of New Orleans Molasses in this market is not one-third that of last year, at this time, and this seems to be the case all over the country; those who bought early in the season have a very handsome margin already and the indications are that it will increase still more. Provisions, Seeds, etc., steady and a fair jobbing demand but unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

In the wool market the demand continues in excess of the supply, and as a natural consequence prices are still hardening, and for some descriptions higher figures have been obtained during the past week. Transactions are limited by the scarcity as much as by the extreme rates asked. In some grades of domestic, only small lots are to be obtained, and larger lots would just as readily be taken if buyers could only find them.

Manufacturers continue to be forced in for supplies, and only a few of them are in a position to keep out for any length of time. But if they propose to keep on running at all events, they may as well buy wool now at current prices, since a comprehensive view of the markets of the whole world would seem to indicate that the pressure of the famine is yet to come, and that terms are now quite as favorable as they are likely to be at any time during the next five months.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up 1,800,000 lbs. Including are 300,000 lbs X Ohio on private terms; 180,000 lbs do at 75@78c; 160,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable do at 58c; 400,000 lbs X Michigan at 77c; 275,000 lbs do at 75c; 450,000 lbs XX Pennsylvania at 80c; 2,500 lbs sequered at $1,75; 180,000 lbs do on private terms; 55,000 lbs do at 72½@$1,12½c; 30,000 lbs do at $1,02½@$1,25; 1,000 lbs medium unwashed Western at 60c; 5,000 lbs fine unwashed do at 58c; 2,000 lbs do at 55c; 2,500 lbs western at 75c; 7,000 lbs do at 69c; 1,500 lbs low fleece at 75c; 2,000 lbs medium fleeces at 45c; 10,000 lbs odds and ends at 20@50c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been slow, and the advices from the east are not very encouraging; however, with a light supply, the market is steady, and prices, although not quotably higher, are fully sustained. Had the supply been an average one, the market, in all probability, would have been a hard one, as the eastern buyers expected, in view of their markets having been rather unsatisfactory, to buy below last week's prices; in this, however, they have been disappointed, and, unless the arrivals should increase considerably, of which there is not much prospect, there will be no decline during the balance of the week; nor, in an advance probable. We continue to quote prime 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, of good quality, at 6¾@7c; one bunch of extra fine southern Ohio steers brought 7¼, and another small draw 7 cts, but these are fancy prices, and can only be realized for a stock of a fancy character. Good 1,200 to 1,300 lb averages may be quoted at 6¼@6¾, and 1,000 to 1,100 lb at 5 @5¾. Stock steers in fair demand but unchanged; 600@700 lb bullocks, 4½@4¾ for good, and 5 for extra.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
10	10 62	7 00	4	7,29	6 25
Sadler, H. & Co., sold:					
15	21,241	7 75	15	20,720	6 75
16	17,763	5 25	4	5,943	4 50
17	18,320	5 00	2	3,270	4 00
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
16	19,220	5 75	33	41,940	5 85
6	8,310	7 00	6	7,810	6 70
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:					
16	20,070	6 15	17	19,400	5 55
17	19,750	5 37	16	21,430	6 25
"	"	5 00	3	10,060	6 00
Orr & Williams sold:					
5	Smith, Watson & B sold:		55	60,170	5 50
33	35,990	5 25	15	22,180	7 12
12	12,000	5 00	20	18,370	4 50
"	"	"	46	39,750	5 00

HOGS

There has been something of a change in the situation since the date of our last report; the receipts of light hogs, commonly called, Yorkers, have been comparatively light and with an average demand, the market is stronger and prices are a shade higher, though there is an absence of excitement and the advance is very slight; quotations for this particular grade may be fairly given at 4¾@5 cts, according to quality. On the other hand, prime heavy, better known as Philadelphia hogs, in consequence of increased offerings or a diminished demand, we do not which, are easier and as compared with Saturday, prices are 10 cts per 100 lbs lower; this particular grade may be quoted at 5.50@5.75, the latter figure for selected lots.

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
150	7,897	4 75	109	15,870	4 75
71	10,330	5 00	54	11,260	4 75
22	4,740	4 75	24	3,983	4 50
65	13,860	5 00	207	31,020	4 70
Holmes, L & Co:					
18	3,280	4 80	22	3,123	4 80
21	2,970	4 90	70	14,520	4 80
57	12,040	5 05	64	13,940	4 90
77	23,180	5 87	57	12,170	5 05
77	18,300	4 80	54	10,943	4 80
36	8,450	4 85	54	12,240	4 80
17	4,570	5 35	34	4,970	4 80
77	13,560	5 25	85	16,830	4 80
89	14,450	4 87	57	11,670	4 75
Orr & Williams sold:					
110	20,360	5 50	69	12,820	4 85
81	14,940	4 75	108	23,159	5 40
83	22,390	5 45	67	12,109	4 90
66	11,470	5 50	62	2,290	4 95
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
71	22,610	5 70	39	5,350	4 45
Sadler H. & Co sold:					
220	40,070	4 90	136	37,580	5 80
106	24,820	4 10	21	3,430	5 25
122	20,460	4 90	52	9,730	4 85
Hedges, Huff, & Co. sold:					
77	21,680	5 62	58	21,250	5 75
153	31,010	5 70	84	15,900	5 25
24	4,700	4 75	45	9,380	5 25
69	12,160	5 55	20	4,060	5 60
39	8,040	5 65	59	9,220	4 80
Ulery Brothers sold:					
13	20,920	4 95	15	3,490	5 50
15	2,950	5 25	5	1,450	5 40
35	6,010	4 90	125	20,200	4 70

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been comparatively light and the market in consequence is firm, notwithstanding, the advices from the east are not flattering. Shippers are buying on "prospects," in hopes of a better market next week, and they are paying fully as much for all as they did last week or at any time this winter. Fine wool 100 to 110 lb sheep quoted at $5@5,25; 85 to 90 lbs, same quality, 5¼@5¾; 70 to 80 lbs, 5@5¼. Coarse wool Indiana stock, 95 to 100 lbs 7¼@7¾; 85 to 90 lbs, same grade, 6¾@7 cts. Anything selling under 6 cents must be very common. Following is a pretty full report of the sales since the date of our last report:

Smith, Watson & B sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
96	8 480	7 12	97	5,800	6 00
98	9,940	7 00	100	16,470	7 45
Holmes, L & Co sold:					
155	13,490	7 35	461	39,870	7 60
170	15,010	7 62	143	13,180	7 00
83	5,510	5 75	81	6,662	6 80
196	14,410	7 35	156	14,950	6 80
Orr & Williams sold:					
160	15,570	7 00	158	14,810	7 40
Sadler, H. & Co. sold:					
180	17,570	6 90	189	15,750	7 35
73	5,230	7 75	202	16,270	7 35
91	6,690	6 30	151	12,630	6 35
90	6,750	6 15	87	10,020	6 00
102	10,447	7 25	148	14,493	7 12
Hazelwood & B sold:					
159	14,980	6 80	27	1,450	5 00
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
77	7,793	7 50	170	12,955	7 00
299	29,493	7 40	156	15,940	7 10
"	"	"	95	7,100	6 30

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet, and there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. Crude is dull and weak but not quotably lower; $8,50 per bbl at Parker or $4 delivered here. Refined is also very dull, as compared with yesterday, an eighth lower; February, 21¾; March, 22¾. No sales. Oil Barrels reported quiet and unchanged, $1,65 for city make on spot—futures higher.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

Sterling O W, account J K Barbour	634
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	474
Peerless O W account B S Duncan	362
Cochran's Yards account Fisher & H	998
Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy	468
Peerless O W account R J Jennings	10
Beggs' O W account T P Miller	109
Fairview O W account T P Miller	474
Sterling O W account Thos King	223
Sunbeam O W account Jno Spear & Co	174
Kier's O W account Fisher & H	376
Petrolite O W account Fisher & H	223
Sunbeam O W account Fisher & H	148
Total	5,044

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL from all points on A. V. R. R. eastward per N. Y. P. R. R., for the week ending February 19, 2,881¼ bbls.

From Parker to New York, 2,881¼ bbls. From Parker to Philadelphia, 3,192¾ bbls. From Parker to Baltimore, 469 bbls. Total 6,555 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdsdly & Co., 279 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 279 bbls

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R R.

	cars.		cars.
Coleman. R & Co, or	8	Nimick & Co, metal	2
Moorhead & Co, o..	2	Zug & Co. metal	1
Hussey, W. & Co..	2	Union I Mills, m	2
Hussey & Co, or	1	Graff, B & Co, metal	1
M'Knight, P & Co.	4	W Smith, metal	2
Shoenberger & Co.	9		
Total			28

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	10	J Painter & Son. ore	1
J W Porter, metal	4	Graff, B & Co, metal	4
Chess, S & Co., met	1	Zug & Co. metal	3
Total			20

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

Chess S & Co. ore ... 1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers, McC & Co. ... 1 Brown & Co.... 1

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Spang, C & Co, metal 1 Graff, B & Co, metal 1

Total 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Hallman & H, metal 5 J A Caughey metal.. 2
J W. Porter metal.. 3 J Wood Sons & Co m 2
J Moorhead metal... 2 Dilworth, P & Co, m 1
Total ..... 13 Coleman R. & Co, m. 1
Total 2

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—There is a good demand for pig iron, and, with a moderate supply, the market is firm. Malleable iron is active, and prices of bar iron are 1-10c. higher. We quote:

Pig—No. 1 charcoal foundry iron, $45; No. 2 do, $43@44; charcoal mill iron, $40; stone coal foundry iron, No. 1, $37@41. do No. 2, $32@35; stone coal mill iron, $40; Missouri, $42@55; car wheel iron, $52@60. Blooms, $50@55 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 21, 5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 50-20's, '62, 91¾; do '65, 85¾; do '67, 87¾; 10-40's, 88¾.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11¾d. Red western wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26@37s. Corn 29s 6d. Lard 44s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton less active and declined; middling upland 23½c; Flour less active; superfine western and state $6,10@6,50; common to good extra $6,75@7,75; good to choice $7,00@7,60; white wheat western extra $7,60@8,50. St. Louis $7,25@9,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 91@92c. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring at $1,35@1,38. No. 1 spring $1,51@1,53½; prime amber Michigan $1,56½; white western $1,75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and a shade lower; new western mixed 71@71½c; yellow western 73@72½c; white 71@ 73c. Oats heavy; western 51¾@54c; white Ohio 56@57c. Hops quiet and firm at 25@30c for 1871; 20@30c. for 1870; 10@15c. for 1869; 8@12c for 1868. Eggs scarce and very firm; western 29@30c. Beef quiet and firm for regular beef; extra Ayres and Rio Grande 27@29c; Orinoco 25¾@ 27c. Wool quiet and very firm; extra Ohio 68 @69½c; pulled 67@71 Texas dull. Pork dull and quiet and unchanged. Sugars and Coffee quiet while Molasses and Syrups are firm and high. The stock of New Orleans Molasses in this market is not one-third that of last year, at this time, and this seems to be the case all over the country; those who bought early in the season have a very handsome margin already and the indications are that it will increase still more. Provisions, Seeds, etc., steady and a fair jobbing demand but unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

In the wool market the demand continues in excess of the supply, and as a natural consequence prices are still hardening, and for some descriptions higher figures have been obtained during the past week. Transactions are limited by the scarcity as much as by the extreme rates asked. In some grades of domestic, only small lots are to be obtained, and larger lots would just as readily be taken if buyers could only find them.

Manufacturers continue to be forced in for supplies, and only a few of them are in a position to keep out for any length of time. But if they propose to keep on running at all events, they may as well buy wool now at current prices, since a comprehensive view of the markets of the whole world would seem to indicate that the pressure of the famine is yet to come, and that terms are now quite as favorable as they are likely to be at any time during the next five months.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up 1,800,000 lbs. Including are 300,000 lbs X Ohio on private terms; 180,000 lbs do at 75@78c; 160,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable do at 58c; 400,000 lbs X Michigan at 77c; 275,000 lbs do at 75c; 450,000 lbs XX Pennsylvania at 80c; 2,500 lbs sequered at $1,75; 180,000 lbs do on private terms; 55,000 lbs do at 72½@$1,12½c; 30,000 lbs do at $1,02½@$1,25; 1,000 lbs medium unwashed Western at 60c; 5,000 lbs fine unwashed do at 58c; 2,000 lbs do at 55c; 2,500 lbs western at 75c; 7,000 lbs do at 69c; 1,500 lbs low fleece at 75c; 2,000 lbs medium fleeces at 45c; 10,000 lbs odds and ends at 20@50c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour active but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; red western $1,60@1,62; amber $1,64@1,67; white $1,75@1,85. Corn dull; yellow 67@68c; yellow western 69@70c. Oats weak; white 52@55c; mixed western 50@52c. Rye steady at 82@85c. Provisions firm. Mess pork unchanged. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21¾@21¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1,28¾; No. 2 $1,15. Corn quiet and steady; No 2 32½c. Corn dull and drooping; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye active and advanced; No 1 74c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 Fall 70c. Hogs firm at $4,20@4,40. Mess pork dull and nominal.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton steady; middling 23½c. Flour firm; family $5,37@5,50. Wheat steady at $1,58@1,60. Linseed oil active and advanced to 88c; others unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $13,25; no other sales of consequence. Hogs firm at $4,60@5,10; receipts 2,400. Whisky steady at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1,53½@1,54; No 2 red $1,50@1,50½; No 3 red $1,45. Corn firm; high mixed 46¾c; low mixed 46¾c; Michigan 46¾c; no grade 43c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Michigan 40¾c. Hogs steady at $5,20@ 5,25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 21.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter $1,58; No. 2 $1,54. Corn firm at 52c. Oats dull; No. 1 State 43c. Refined petroleum unsettled; holders firm at 21@21½c; in car lots 22c; crude nominal and nothing doing.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 21.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1,62@1,63; No 1 $1,58 Corn firm at 49c. Oats firm at 39@40c. Clover seed $5,60. Timothy seed firm at $3,75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 21.—*Local.*—2 pkgs butter, 2 bxs eggs, J Kellingg & Co; 10 pkgs mdse, James Callery & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 9 bxs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 11 bgs corn, D Eddeman; 1 car metal, Grag, Bennett & Co; 7 bgs lard, Shoemaker & Co; 10 bbls flour, J C Thompson & Co; 2 cars lumber, Reed & Bro; 2 do do, J H Morrison; 1 car metal, Spang, C & Co.

Through.—11 pkgs leather, Western Penitentiary; 12 bxs fish, W Sedden; 9 pkgs mdse, Welty & Bro; 1 do do, Boggs & B; 2 do do, J J Issett; 1 do do, W H Brooks; 6 bxs tin, Lewis & Co; 2 do do, S Moon; 1 do do, M Velock; 10 do do, H T Price & Son; 1 do do, J McCutcheon; 14 do do, W Brown; 1 do do, Henry F Schwartz & Co; 7 do tea, J Kimner; 37 slabs marble, Beggs & L.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 21.—2 cars lumber, Heath & Spear; 2 do lumber, Amos Lewis; 3 do lumber, G A Mundorf; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & Lanahan; 1 car g stone, F Alden; 2 cars cards, Smith & Forrester; 18 bdls chairs, Walker & McK; 5 bbls hams, Rose & Bro; 1 bbl grease, Leo & Palmer; 25 bales rags, Haines, Harrison & Co; 5 bbls wine, J R Taylor; 1 car brick, Park, Bros & Co; 1 car oats, James Graham; 2 cars ware, T F Bailey; 21 rolls leather, Hamilton & Son; 4 sks rags, J R Weiden; 15 bbls bw flour, 8 kgs s butter, 4 tubs butter, Gallup, Mahood & Co; 15 bbls bean, Haworth & Dewhurst; 2 bbls n huts, S H Stewart; 1 car hay, J Rose; 3 bbls wine, H Zimmerman; 6 do grease, Metz & Weyand; 18 bdls p paper, Swenson & F; 7 bbls d apples, 1 kg a butter, H J McCracken & Bro; 3 bbls scrap iron, James Graham; 2 bbls butter, 2 do cheese, J A Graff & Co; 31 kgs and bbls lard and d apples, Henry Rea Jr; 8 bbls d apples, Shomaker & Co; 1 bbl s flour, Atlas Works; 16 bbls oat meal, Wm Haslage & Co; 15 kgs lard, McCullough, Smith & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 21.—106 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 70 bxs peaches, Kramer & Co; 38 bgs salt, James Friend; 89 bxs middlings, Lang & McKallip; 297 kgs lead, Excelsior Glass Co; 10 bbls flour, Negmyer & V; 2 do do, D Weidner; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & Lanahan; 2 do b meat, E H Myers; 1 do grain, W J Meek; 40 bxs b nails, Logan, G & Co; 2 bbls flour, Eagle Works; 2 do do whisky, A G Mc-Graw; 40 bxs b nails, England & B; 20 pigs lead, Park & Co; 10 do do, John Dunlap; 10 bbls vinegar, Arbuckle & Co; 1 bgs c-eed, McHenry & Hood; 1 car hay, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 bbl flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 2 cars lumber, Reed & Bro; 21 bdls p s sashes, H J McCracken; 25 kgs s butter, Loh, Son & Co; 3 cars stone, Graff, B & Co; 2 bales pantaloes, Woodworth & Co; 1 do do, J C Bidwell; 1 do hay, M F Herron; 10 bgs c seed, H Rea Jr.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 21.—100 bbls flour, S Lindsay & Co; 8 kgs s butter, 21 tubs do, 3 bbls seed, W H Graff & Co; 5 do d peaches, J Kingsley, Voigt, M & Co; 3 ke lard, J Graff & Son; 1 car hay, B McVay; 1 do do, G Biandy; 1 do do T Brady; 43 sks rye, 70 do wheat, 9 do barley, 1 car corn, McHenry & Hood; 1 bbl flour, Loh; 100 bbls flour, Negbmyer & V; 3 cars oats, Laing & McKallip; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car oats, John Burns; 28 bgs bbls chaissers, 1 bxs soap, J S Dilworth; 25 bbls oil, Rees Owens; 2 tcs sausage, E H Myers & Co; 36 bales hay, Kell & Richart; 10 butts tobacco, D S Bell & Co; 14 caddis do, Rinehart & S; 20 do do, Reymer Bros; 3 tcs sausage, F Seiters & Co; 70 bxs soap, Dilworth Bros; 25 buckets lard, Dorrington Bro; 1 car ore, Chess, Smith & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 21.—25 sks potatoes, G Quinn; 1 car t stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 10 cases nut keys, Kiser & Clark; 10 bbls, Laing & McKallip; 6 cars wood, A V R R Co; 10 bbls bolts, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1 do do, W H Lautner & Son; 1 do do, Shomaker & Co; 1 do do, J Rhodes; 1 saw, Lindsay, S & E; 10 t s h goods, M F Lewis; 3 pkes mdse, J R Fickus; 10 calves, Wm H Hoffman; 10 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 5 sks flour, G & S Leeper; 5 do do, G W Brown; 1 do do, Albert Herbert & Berg; 2 calves, G Domberger; 1 car clay, Star F Brick Co; 2 calves, Jno Hermann; 15 sks oats, 7 do chops, E & D M P Altvater; 2 bbls liquor, Milligan & H; 5 bbls ref oil, D O Shaver; 1 bdl brake ratchets, Lewis, O & P; 10 rolls leather, Graham & L.

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, first convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Pennsylvania Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
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FINE STATIONERY.
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CARD ENGRAVING
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

DOBSON'S
No. 1 and No. 2 Deflecting Strain
SCROLL SAWS,
Making 1000 to 1400 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 2000 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $160; No. 2, $110. For sale only by
M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES
143 LIBERTY STREET.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin's)
PITTSBURGH.

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37 WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPERS FOR
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Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at the lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
ja31:83-WFS 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN DYER, DEALER IN
White Lime, White Rock Sand, Cement, Plaster, Tar and Pitch, Chimney Tops, Flues, Garden Vases, Fire Brick, Tile and Clay, Charcoal. Second-hand Barrels, Wagons, &c.
Mary's Court, one square west of Federal street, off Lacock street, Allegheny.
Charcoal delivered in lots of 10 to 100 bushels. ja22:78-MWF

River Intelligence.

The river was receding at this point last evening with scant five feet in the channel.

The Carrie Brooks, from Marietta, and Argosy, from Wheeling, arrived. The former has departed again in the afternoon, and it was expected that the Argosy would get off sometime last night.

Capt. Samuel Miller, of the towboat Grand Lake No. 2, died at his residence in Franksville, on Tuesday, of smallpox. Most of the towns on the river had their flags at half mast yesterday, as a tribute of respect to the memory of deceased.

Capt. Jack Casey, an old river blacksmith, and an old resident of the Ist ward, this city, died on Tuesday evening, aged about 65 years. Mr. Casey was for many years Assessor of the ward, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

The towboat Picket arrived yesterday.

The following boats are loading: Arlington, for Cincinnati; Messenger, for Nashville; and Jack Putnam and Wild Duck for St. Louis.

The Exchange, from New Orleans, may be expected to reach here within the next few days.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says that it is thought there that either Marsh or Scanlon will get the contract.

The new steamer Exporter, as will be seen by advertisement, is announced for New Orleans.

Capt. M. W. Beltzhover was in in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

A Washington dispatch was received at St. Louis, Monday, stating that the government freight contract would be awarded to Captain Grant Marsh. The Captain has associates in the contract.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: A government official informs us that some of the finished portions of the dam at the head of the canal has been broken loose, but from the best information that we can gather we are satisfied that there is a portion of the unfinished work gone. How much no one can tell, as the dam is covered with water, and the boat running so heavily that it is impossible, or at least very hazardous for anyone to venture out to examine the break.

—In preparing for the Grand Duke, the pastry cooks of the Great Republic made a very large cake, elaborately

DAILY GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

Sales of Arms Debate.

Morton's Reply to Schurz—Remitting Tax on Spirits in Chicago—Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1872.

SENATE.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON SALT.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill for the repeal of the duty on salt was made the special order for March 11th.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The bill in regard to the transmission of the overland mails during snow blockadder was taken up. The bill went over.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CONKLING presented a protest of the Western Union Telegraph against the postal telegraph scheme, and moved that it be printed.

THOSE SALES OF ARMS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. MORTON, having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday, and claimed that Schurz remained in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making a war on the Republican party itself.

Mr. Morton here had read a resolution in the Missouri Liberal platform, which, he said, if it meant anything, meant free trade. The platform also contained a reference to the Sunday laws in States. That was, of course, in the interest of the Germans. The whole was essentially Democratic. He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) whether, since the first Monday in December, 1870, he (Schurz) had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character.

Mr. SCHURZ—I think amnesty is a question of a political character. The President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON.—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill, he either voted against it or he did not vote on it at all.

Mr. SCHURZ.—I voted in favor of amendments that were calculated to strengthen the amnesty bill, and when, finally, the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form, I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Morton) will remember that he voted for all the amendments, which he was sure would kill the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON.—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form that it would change the naturalization laws.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy propcsed by the President of the United States in his message, and I think that, in that respect, I showed myself a far better administration man than he did. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—Ah! sir, that kind of thing will not pay; that is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty, and he cannot say that the President or the Republican party is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, so far as I know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him (Trumbull) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all the amendments, because he feared they would defeat the bill.

Mr. MORTON—How did the Senate know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill with all the amendments on it; but that Amnesty bill was not a party measure, and when the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday in December, 1870, it is evading that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has been voting solely with the Democratic party.

Mr. SCHURZ—I can tell the Senator another political question on which I voted with the Republican party—the resolution to investigate the abuses of the New York Custom House. [Laughter]

Mr. MORTON—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much; for, I think he himself has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here opposed that investigation. I am glad to have him even at this late day rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would mention another subject—civil service reform. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said that Schurz had indeed introduced the civil service reform bill, which had not been considered with favor; but he (Morton) would predict that when there should come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate sustaining the President, Senators Schurz and Trumbull would be found voting against it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator (Morton) forget that the system inaugurated by the President was inaugurated on an amendment offered by me to an appropriation bill in the last Congress? and that when the President, in his message, announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. MORTON said the President had acted on the amendment offered to an appropriation bill; but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of Senator Trumbull. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party. The Liberals seemed to have an idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to Mohammed. The Liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic party like flies in vinegar. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed to public gaze, exhaling the most unwholesome odors arising from the untruthful character of its preamble and from its hostile purpose. The movers of it had labored hard to create suspicion, which they acknowledged to be their highest ambition, but the attempt was an inglorious failure. They had abandoned one after another of the positions they had taken at the beginning. They had started with a discrepancy of $1,700,000; but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts (Schurz and Sumner) had admitted it all away. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had yesterday substantially given up the charge of the illegal manufacture of cartridges at United States workshops. He saw that Senator shake his head; but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted yesterday all reference to the job and military ring.

Mr. SCHURZ—I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject.

Mr. MORTON could not remember it. He would, however, acknowledge that Schurz made one new point yesterday when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commission of Armament at Tours.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had only quoted from a French newspaper the report of the testimony of M. Lesesne.

Mr. MORTON said this was a mere newspaper statement. But admitting the report of Lecesne's testimony to be correct, he could show from Remington's statements and from Schurz's own admissions that the testimony was false.

Mr. SCHURZ—Remington himself says that he treated with the Ordnance Department.

Mr. MORTON—No; he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the department as a merchant before the department knew that he was an agent of France, and that as soon as they discovered he was a French agent they refused to sell him any more.

Mr. Morton continued his argument at length. In any case the President had not the responsibility for what was done, because an act of Congress directed the Secretary of War to sell those ordnance stores without the intervention of the President. The President being out of the question, the Senator (Schurz) had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame but the Chief of Ordnance. But no wrong had been done; nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong-doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern, and therefore might properly be sold under the law. The Senator (Schurz) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had passed from the department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the department twenty per cent. had been been paid on them by the French agent at New York. Now, the fact was that this payment had to be made within twenty-four hours by a rule of the department; but it was made to the department by merchants who purchased, and if the French agent at New York repaid them the amount, it had nothing to do with our Government.

In conclusion, Mr. MORTON said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case has been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under the cover of zeal for the honor and purity of our Government; but he had chosen to go behind the veil and expose their real object.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Senator from Indiana (Morton) had chosen to assert that the case had been all swept away. Against that assertion he would put his own, that Mr. Morton had not even touched the argument he (Schurz) had made on Tuesday. He could not allow Mr. Morton to define his political position by other men's speeches.

Mr. Schurz denied that he was attempting to build up a German Know Nothing party.

[Calls for the question on the amendment of Mr. Conkling.]

Mr. CONKLING said as the word "spy" had been criticized as offensive, he was willing that it should be struck off.

Mr. SUMNER said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the meaning of Conkling's amendment.

Mr. Sumner read from Vattal and other authorities to show that the employment of spies belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught, they were condemned to capital punishment. Therefore the Senate would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught he must be executed according to the law of war. [Laughter.] He also read a definition of "emissary," and said that the use of these two words by Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of the language, but was also an insult to the friendly power of France.

Mr. CONKLING said he was after things, not words, in his amendment, and he wished it understood that he should follow this investigation to wherever it might lead. He then said he must say a word in reference to the very airy exhibition made yesterday by the Senator from Missouri (Schurz). The honorable Senator had told the Senate that he had stood on the perilous edge of battle.

Mr. SCHURZ—No.

Mr. CONKLING (excitedly)—Mr. President, the Senator did not say that. I appeal to the Senate and to those who heard him. He did not say that the Senator made a statement which roused the titter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senator he referred to (Conkling himself), and he said he had stood in the presence of a thousand of them, and his heart had not blanched.

Mr. SCHURZ—I will repeat now to the Senator my exact language. I said, "On the paths of duty I have walked. I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail." I repeat that. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. CONKLING said that Schurz had also assumed that he was too high or too well known to have his conduct in vestigated. He (Conkling) did not know that in this republic there was any one so high to be the subject of investigation, but if any such person existed it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insinuate that the President of the United States had drabbled the robes of his great office in the nasty mire of personal corruption. [Subdued applause.] The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had made this imputation. It was contained in a pamphlet, which was circulated by Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator who could make such an imputation with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the hand of investigation pointed to him, lest the uncharitable should remember that it is the hit bird that flutters. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. SCHURZ said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting, he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached on the exclusive privilege of the distinguished Senator from New York (laughter), and if he had done anything like boasting, it certainly was not very much. He had only said he would not quail before a thousand men of this kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage. [Renewed laughter.] But, said Schurz, the Senator levelled one shaft at me, which, to judge from the magificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of his looks, he deemed decidedly crushing. He said I dared to come here and throw out an insinuation against the chief of this republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practices in New York. Sir, let me say to the Senator and to the country that all the statements I then made on that subject I am willing to stand by to-day.

Mr. Schurz then repeated what he had said, in the Senate on the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House, about mysterious powers, stronger than the regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, which sustained the General Order system in New York. He insisted that he had stated only facts, and had drawn from them only the conclusion that every sane mind must draw. The Senator from New York might talk about insinuations, but he could neither disprove the facts nor refute the conclusion.

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Mr. Conkling's amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or official" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted—yeas 41; nays 1—Mr. Sprague.

Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution; but Mr. SHERMAN objected, and the Vice President decided that the preamble was a part of the resolution, and could not be with drawn.

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Pending this motion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Friday.

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Another Literary Society meets at No. 1 School (Miss M. A. Leach's) North Fayette township. The performances are principally by the school and are said to be very fine. Mr. Robt. Potter presides.

The "Mark Twain Literary Society," of which I have told you before, meets at the "Valley" school house, near the "willow fringed" Montours. *Vote to the printer.* If you print that "willow fringed Montours," instead of willow fringed Montours," as you did once before. I'll punch your head. Montours is the name of a creek, and, like the Connecticut river, it is fringed with willows. We have no *mountains* out here; so mind your eye, Mr. printer.) The performances of the "Mark Twain" are of a highly interesting character. Among the prominent members are Hon. A. H Burns, Daniel Hoffman, Esq., A. D. Burns, Esq., Messrs. J. R. Byers, D. W. Wilson, J. E. Eaton, W. J. Stewart. At the last meeting Miss Jennie Joy, a prominent poetess, florace Greeley and Clara Augusta were elected honary members. The "Mark Twain" contemplates giving a grand literary entertainment sometime in the month of March.

Two colored men and two colored women, belonging to Findley township, recently eloped and slid out for parts unknown. One of the colored men was the happy (?) possessor of a colored wife and two colored children, but the ruthlessly and recklessly went away from the one he had promised to love and protect, and now she and her children are left to the cold charities of an unfeeling world. Somebody will doubtless go after the colored polygamist and trot him back.

The dwelling of Mr. John Crawford, of Fayetteville, was burned down last week. It is supposed that the fire originated by sparks falling upon the roof. The fire was discovered in time to save the furniture and all the household goods.

A Farmer's Club has been organized at Oakdale, and is in a very prosperous condition. The prominent farmers of the neighborhood are members of the Club, and the exercises are very entertaining and instructive. Prof. Wallace, of Iowa, recently delivered a lecture before the Club on the subject of "The Horse." The Club meets in Academy Hall, Oakdale.

A grand circular fox hunt came off in the townships of Findley, Moon and Robinson, on the 17th inst., which proved to be a grand circular fizzle. The closing ground was James McCormick's meadow. Several foxes were seen within the circle, but the lines were not strong enough and well enough kept together to prevent the cunning animals from escaping. Another hunt is in contemplation to come off in Moon and Robinson townships.

Yours truly,

O. PHIDDLE STYX,

AN exchange indulges in the following sensible reflections regarding ladies' headdresses at the theatre: "If a man were to take his seat at any place of public gathering or amusement and keep his hat on, he would be hissed, or hustled out or handed to the police. But women, night after night, go with the most preposterous pile of rigging on top of their heads, just as high as men's hats, and keep the unhappy men behind dodging the never quiet pile, and never giving one moment's clear view of the stage or performers. Perhaps it would be well to revive the old Puritanic text, 'Top-knot, come down.'"

HOME NEWS.

Store and Houses to Rent.—We call attention to the advertisement "For Rent," which will be found on the first page of this day's issue. The store is in a good location and has a good dwelling attached, and is well suited for a grocery, confectionary or drug store. The three dwellings are finished in good style, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of Alexander King, Esq., 94 Water street and 120 First avenue.

Brakeman Injured.

Tuesday night a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, while engaged in coupling cars a short distance below Washington street, Allegheny, was struck on the leg by an iron rod attached to one of the cars, the iron penetrating his thigh and lacerating the hamstring. The injured man fell to the ground, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he was discovered by some workmen who were passing that way. He was properly cared for.

The Robbery at Semple's—No New Developments.

There are no new developments in relation to the bold robbery at Semple's Dry Goods Store, Allegheny, Tuesday night. Chief Clark is actively at work endeavoring to obtain information that will lead to the arrest of the burglars, but thus far his efforts have not been attended with very encouraging success. The watchman, Kennedy, is still confined in the lock-up on suspicion of being an accomplice in the transaction. The thieves secured about $1,300 from the safe.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, at which the old Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year. The President's annual report shows the earnings of the main line for the year 1871, were $16,719 886, and the expenses amounted to $11,824,403, leaving the net earnings for the year at $6,895 483. The report also states that the amount of revenues for the past year were increased $1,188,139 over the previous year.

Real Estate Connudrum.

It appears that there is to be a sale at auction on Saturday of the lots 227 and 229 on Liberty street, north side, near the intersection of Sixth avenue, Wood and Seventh avenue, probably the most valuable lots in the street, because right in the midst of its most active trade, and owing to the proximity of so many railroads, more likely than most other points to grow hereafter. The conundrum to be answered on Saturday by those who bid is, "Why is a range of guessing runs from $40,000 to $50,000. Our guess "splits the difference."

Pittsburghers Abroad.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday says: "Messrs. D. W. Carroll, president, S. Beymer, P. H. Laufman, Robert Watson and Hill Burgwin, Esq., and W. H. Kennedy, chief engineer, and Joseph Lowry, mechanical engineer, are sojourning at the St. Lawrence Hotel in this city. These gentlemen constitute a board of commissioners for the construction of new water works for the city of Pittsburgh, and are now making a tour of inspection of water works of the eastern cities preparatory to the construction of their own, which will cost several millions of dollars, and be on a scale to meet the demands of this rapidly growing city west of the mountains."

Run Over by a Train—An Old Man Killed.

Yesterday afternoon an accident of a very distressing character occurred at Freedom, a few miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About two o'clock an old gentleman named John Menger was walking along one of the tracks when he saw a train coming approaching; to avoid it, he stepped to the other track, not observing that a freight train was coming from the opposite direction. The approaching train of the freight saw the action and whistled down brakes but the train could not be checked in time and the old man was run down and horribly mangled. When picked up life was found to be extinct.

Mr. Menger was about seventy-nine years of age, and resided a few miles out from Freedom. The Coroner's jury exonerated the employees of the train from censure.

Letters held for Postage, Feb. 21.

Thomas Conley, West Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; Miss Emmie Cunningham, Cunningham, Pa., 3c; S. McDonald, Baltimore, Md., 1c; M. Dredge, Baltimore, Md., 1c; Archibald Gibson, Hickman, Pa., 1c; Mr. Groe, Minersville, Pa., 1c; Rev. Mer. Hanna, West Elizabeth, Pa., 1c; R. Hawthorn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Dr. S. D. Jenkins, Beers, Pa., 1c; D. Kunkle, Appolo, Pa., 3c; Charles Meeks, Falls City, Pa., 1c; Misses Morrison and Herriman, New York, N. Y., 2c; Mrs. Mary Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; J. McGinniss, Prospect, Pa., 3c; Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, N. Y., 1c; John Price, Iron in Sand, Pa., 3c; William Pilcher, Painting, Pa., 3c; Capt. R. H. Porter, Shoustown, Pa., 1c; Mrs. M. C. Sedwick, Cunninghan, Pa., 3c; Mrs. E. Scarres, Ill.; Kunkle, Appolo, Pa.; Vernon, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; Mrs. D. C. Warner, Elizabeth, Pa., 1c; Alfred Wright, Mansfield, Pa., 1c.

The Guild Lectures.

The eleventh lecture of the Church Guild free course will be delivered this evening at the Lecture Room of St. Andrews' Church, by James Park, Jr., Esq.; subject, "Steel." Such a subject in such hands will be for the *Damascus blade.* It may not be polished, but it will be pure and sharp, without flaws, and of the true temper. We welcome our fellow citizens to our platform. In this, as in everything he undertakes, he means business, and we predict his lecture will be full of it. We hope that the practical men will follow Mr. Park's example and communicate to the young men of our city the information in the various departments of which the lecturers of this course have been eminently practical and correspondingly useful.

We are authorized to announce that two lectures—one on "Philosophy of the Development Theory," by Rev. T. Vickroy, of Meadville, and one on "Aids to Faith from Science," by Rev. O. S. Taylor, of Kittanning, will be added to the course as hereafore advertised.

Delays on Railroads.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As the question of delay in transportation over our railroads has assumed an important feature among our shippers, and receivers of freight, allow me to give some instances that have passed under my observation, at prior to the first of January and after the river transportation had closed, freight shipped for Cincinnati was frequently from 20 days to 30 days in transit, reaching that city via the "Pan Handle" route, and for Louisville the same vexatious delay has occurred frequently. The same is said to have, within the last month, occurred in freights coming from St. Louis and Chicago—one shipment from the former of March 1st, via Wayne and Chicago road, having been three weeks on the way, and one from Chicago eleven days. Another point is for the combination in rate on freight to points between here and Chicago and through to that city. For instance, from Wayne, for which 90 cents per 100 is charged for the same goods that go to Chicago at thirty-five, and for a great part of last season the rate from New York to western points was less than from this city to same points. Now tell us, have we no rights that railroads are bound to respect? or are we at the mercy of the magnates, without any redress? Let us have such a reform as is due our large shipping class and appreciation will come from all.

SHIPPERS.

The United States Building and Loan Association.

This is an institution recently incorporated and shortly to commence business. It is modeled after the system so prevalent in Germany and rapidly gaining favor in this country, especially with our well-doing German citizens. A small initiation fee is paid by each subscriber to its stock, and small weekly payments are continued until the aggregate capital is fully paid up. It thus becomes, practically a savings bank for the savings of the poor, and for the profits of the mechanic, artisan and shop keeper. It is equally adapted to the professional man, manufacturer or merchant, as it is at once a secure receptacle for profits, savings and surpluses, where every dollar paid in, becomes a loan for profit of others. The funds, as they accumulate, are loaned out on only the best securities; the stockholders of themselves are the referees of applicants. The experience among us, of this beneficial system of savings has been this: many of the members, otherwise unable to acquire a freehold home of their own, have become the grateful possessors of comfortable homes at a cost scarcely greater than that of ordinary rental of a house. The United States Building and Loan Association, whose advertisement we commend to the notice of all, has, in its charter, some valuable privileges not granted to others. Its stock is going off rapidly and will very soon be in full operation, and prove, we doubt not, to those who may have the wisdom and forecast to become members, a rich fountain of good. All further information will be given by Thomas Hindman, Esq., 87 Diamond street, or Frederick Luty, Esq., 139 Fourth avenue.

Public Entertainments.

NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The largest house of the week was present at the New Opera House last evening to see Mr. John Owens, in Mrs. Bateemans' comedy of "Self." The comedy was well received by the audience, and would have been better appreciated by many if some of the stock company were a little more independent in their acting, and not trying to imitate in voice some of our greater stars. That was noticeable last evening throughout the play and was the cause of much comment by the audience. This evening the comedy will be reproduced, and in addition the "Live Indian." Secure your seats early as we anticipate a very full house, judging from a diagram of the seats taken for to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A very poor house was in attendence to see the drama of "Pedestin" at Beaver's Opera House last night. The play won't draw, which is evident to the management, and our theatre goers will not support a piece that has so little, if any merit in it as there is in "Pedestin." The same bill again to-night. On Monday evening Miss Louise Lavender, the youthful and precocious prima donna in comedy and other charming vocalist and comedienne, will commence a short engagement at this house. The lady is highly spoken of by the press of other cities, and we are confident that she will be heartily welcomed by our appreciative amusement going public.

MASONIC HALL.—This evening the amateur Theatrical Company of Allegheny, under the auspices of a Temperance order, will play the "Drunkard, or the Fallen Saved." For the good of the Order we expect to see a good house and hope they will be liberally supported by our temperance people.

FOUND DEAD.

Sudden Death on the Southside.

The number of sudden deaths in the community, seems to be somewhat on the increase—this morning we were called upon to record three instances. The latest was that of an old gentleman, John Koeing, who was a resident of Birmingham. He was not engaged in any business, but lived with Mr. Philip Kast, whose residence is at the corner of Twenty-first and Sarah streets. He had a room to himself and slept alone. Yesterday morning he failed to put in an appearance at breakfast, but the fears of the family were not aroused until about an hour after. By that time the servant was sent to arouse him; she went to his door, rapped, but received no answer. Finally she opened it and went in, when Koeing was found lying on the floor dead. His clothes had not been removed, and appeared as though he had fallen just as he entered the room. It is supposed that his death was the result of heart disease, although no inquest was held. Deceased was about seventy-nine years of age.

Alexander King, Esq., 94 Water street has a large stock of Hutchinsons and "Sullivans" for sale. See advertisement.

THE STREET CAR BUSINESS.

The fact that at a time when our city is unusually well supplied with idle men of almost every description, in search of honorable employment, there are almost daily advertisements appearing for "Street Car Conductors Wanted," invites inquiry to the street car business as appertaining to the duties, treatment and compensation of employes upon street cars.

HOW THE OLD THING WORKS.

In order to obtain employment on the street cars, it is necessary that an applicant, for the situation produce a certificate, signed by two responsible persons, individually and personally known to the President of the car company, setting forth that the bearer is compet